THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No 94. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 25. 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

GERMAN OPINION.

NAPOLEON WARNED BY UNITED FATHERLAND.

From Gazette of Northern Germany (Berlin), 11th.

The fall on the Paris Bourse has given rise here to the most disquieting and absurd rumors. No one could suppose that it had been caused by fears of war, for one particular circumstance characterizes the situation—that the question of peace or war is not of a nature to be decided at Berlin. The nature of the Confederation of the North, like that of all federative States, is especially pacific—is not directed towards attack but defense. Germany feels herself strong in this defensive character, and has a right to believe that her neighbors will not estimate that strength below its value; while to calm their jealous apprehensions they should remember that the German nation, as such, has never entered the lists as a rival to a neighboring people with the sole view of maintaing in its predominance. The struggles between the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs formerly had solely for object dynastic interests, and the nations were only concerned so far as they were then represented by dynasties. It was very different with the prolonged rivalry so often breaking out in bitter wars between France and England. In that case it was not dynasties contending for territorial possessions for the aggrandizement of the power of the head of a royal family; it was one country against another, one people against another, fighting for an ephemeral preponderance in the political world, and which, momentarily acquired, was necessarily lost the instant following. The impuissance of the German nation, the natural consequence of its territorial divisions, has at various times led our neighbors at the other side of the Rhine to exercise a determining influence on the destinies of Germans and to attack their national integrity. At present, that those sad things are passed for Germany, and that all the national strength is united under one banner, attacks from abroad will no longer find feeble parties or a disjointed and powerless agglomeration, but a solid phalanx formed of the whole defensive strength of the German nation. But to provoke her to the combat would be to unchain a tempest, the ravages of which would devastate countries, destroy populations, and overturn thrones, and which no command could appease until it had spent its fury and found a final calm from universal exhaustion.

From Galignani's Messenger, April 12.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes an article, admitting with regret that the wishes of the population of Luxembourg are not in favor of a union with Germany, but rather inclined towards France. It says:—"We should be very glad to announce that German patriotic manifestations are taking place in the Duchy; that there are popular meetings; that addresses are being signed to express a desire not to be separated from Germany. But there is nothing of the sort; and the following is extracted from a letter written to us from Luxembourg by a German patriot, who has endeavored to obtain the most exact information:—

The journals of the Duchy have announced that the Grand Duke had abandoned the idea of a cession. This news was expected to be received with great explosions of joy, but no trace of exultant feelings has been discovered. The general opinion is that if the country were consulted, universal suffrage would pronounce by a large majority in the rural communes for an annexation to France. Even in the towns there is nowhere any energetic sentiment for a community with Germany; the inhabitants simply desire to remain as they are, and for that object they would willingly invoke German protection. But the population has done nothing of itself to attain that end. No petitions have been signed; the municipal councils have remained mute; the other corporations, such as the Chambers of Commerce, have raised no cry. All that has been done is that the chief manufacturers held a meeting here on the 28th ult. to devise measures for protecting the interests of trade in case of annexation.

In this matter Germany cannot have any national sympathy; there is but a question of interest, that of preserving the fortress of Luxembourg, which is necessary to her to defend herself against France. Let us hope that all Germany will be in accord to vigorously support that interest.

BISMARK IN A PASSION.

ACCUSATION OF RASHNESS AGAINST THE PREMIER—A VIGOROUS REFUTATION.

In the sitting of the Reichstag at Berlin on the 7th of April, a Progressist Deputy having said that Count Bismark played last year "a dangerous game," which had been gained by the great qualities of the Prussian nation, the Premier, as President of the Council, made the following reply:—

The last speaker has stated that the Ministry, at the head of which I have the honor to be placed, had ventured a heavy stake, which the bravery of the people has ended by gaining. In conformity with the habit of the *People's Gazette* he has thus accused us of having unnecessarily risked the honor, independence, and liberty of Prussia in hazards called by him a dangerous game, which we might have avoided. I repel that insinuation, against which I find for the first time, an opportunity to protest publicly and energetically, as an entirely false party invention. We found ourselves under the necessity of drawing the sword in order to resist the attempts long prepared with the view of destroying the Prussian influence at Frankfort, and to defend ourselves against perils which could only be opposed by the bayonet; we did so from necessity—in the honest defense of ourselves; and to apply to our own acts the words hazardous game is—I will not use the expression that rises to my mouth. (The speaker sat down in a state of great excitement, which soon communicated itself in some measure to the assembly.)

PRIVATE LETTER OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

I have been permitted to see the following curious private letter of the King of Prussia, addressed by his Majesty to a personal friend, who is a member of the Order of the Iron Crown (this Order is possessed only by a few surviving veterans of the wars against Napoleon I).—

BERLIN, 20th January.—I still owe you an answer to three letters which, nevertheless, gave me great pleasure. The first bears date the 3d of August, and you therein present me your congratulations as veteran, upon the great victory which four weeks before that date had been gained by my incomparable army. The second is dated the 18th of October, a day with which important historical reminiscences are connected. The third is of the 1st of January of this year. These are days which the Lord has given, and Prussia having recognized this fact, they have brought Prussia blessings. Before all other events, the events of 1866 have been visibly providential; so much so, that even an unbeliever would believe! I was compelled, against my wish, to resign myself to war; that war would have been a duel if the greater part of Germany had not been struck with blindness. I must admit that circumstances have been too strong for me—more powerful than my heart and my character desired. But when Providence mixes itself up with things so powerfully, and speaks so loudly, every other consideration must be silent! May my task of bringing about the ripening of the bloody harvest be, like the task accomplished by the sword, blessed by God. Your King,

(Signed) WILLIAM.

THE ANGLO-SPANISH DIFFICULTY.

SPANISH REPLY TO LORD STANLEY IN THE TORNADO CASE.

Madrid (April 10) Cor. Courrier de Bayonne.

The correspondence relative to the Tornado, presented to the English Parliament, shows that Lord Stanley considers as an outrage on the British flag what is regarded here as the exercise of an international right. The Prize Court has proved in the clearest manner that the Tornado had been fitted out on account of Chili, with a view to attacking the Spanish mercantile marine. The Narvaez Ministry does not appear willing to accede to the pretensions of the Cabinet of St. James, and an energetic note is to be sent in reply to Lord Stanley's despatch of March 30.

Early interpellations are also announced in Cortes on the subject.

DEATH OF A MYSTERIOUS PERSONAGE.

A mysterious personage died a short time back at St. Petersburg, and news has just come to hand of his funeral, which took place on the 8th of March. This personage was a Russian major, in his 85th year, named Count Louis Carlowitch de Ligny-Luxembourg. In the latter part of the last century the deceased came to Russia with his reputed father, Count Charles de Ligny-Luxembourg, former French colonel in the reign of Louis XVI, and the last representative of the younger branch of the once famous ducal house of the Ligny-Luxembourgs. Count Louis, who has just quitted this life almost unknown and unnoticed, was currently reported to be no other than the unfortunate Dauphin of France, the child of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, and who so mysteriously disappeared on the decapitation of his royal parents. At all events it is perfectly certain that on the entry of the allies into Paris in 1814, Count Louis de Ligny-Luxembourg was presented to the Empress Josephine, who promised him that his future should be safely assured, and requested him to come to her on the following day. In the intervening night Josephine died. Now this incident is narrated also in the "Memoires d'un Pair de France," and it is therein clearly stated that the visitor to the Empress Josephine was the Dauphin. Moreover, there are persons living who enjoyed the confidence of Count Louis' reputed father, Count Charles de Ligny-Luxembourg, to whom I have referred above, and these persons affirm that Count Charles had admitted to them that, during the Reign of Terror, he was one day requested to attend at the house of Josephine, who was at that time Josephine Beauharnais. He there met Madame Tallien, and the ladies begged him to take under his protection an infant, respecting whose birth they would, at some future time, give him full explanations. They furnished the Count with ample funds and a passport, and helped him to leave France. On the frontier, however, he was arrested on account of the resemblance between the child he bore with him and the missing Dauphin. The fugitives were detained upwards of a year in imprisonment until Josephine and M'me Tallien obtained their release from Cochon, their Minister of the Interior. A strange circumstance of the case that the child, who was called afterwards Count Louis, was admitted by the Russian Government into the army, was soon raised to the rank of major, and had his title of Count confirmed without ever producing a register of baptism, quite a violation of the Russian laws. Count Louis had a portrait of Marie Antoinette always hanging over the head of his bed.

ROBBERY OF GOLD CHECKS.

A Remarkable Case of Robbery by Boys, and Their Subsequent Flight.

On the 12th of December, 1866, Joseph Packard, a lad aged seventeen years, and a messenger for Messrs. John Monroe & Co., brokers, having an office at No. 8 Wall street, was sent to the Bank of Commerce with $10,000 in gold checks, which he was directed to deposit in the name of the firm. In due time Packard returned to the office with the hand-book, in which an entry of deposit had apparently been made by the Cashier. The next day the messenger failed to appear, and the firm supposed he was ill. As he did not appear on the 14th, one of the partners called at his residence in Brooklyn to inquire the cause. Packard's mother stated that the boy had not been at home for two or three days, and she did not know anything of his whereabouts. Becoming alarmed, the firm made the necessary inquiries at the bank, when they discovered that the gold checks had not been deposited there, nor could they find any trace of them. The detectives at Police Headquarters were notified of the robbery, and Detectives Vaughn and Niven were placed upon the case. Both these officers worked assiduously, and ascertained that Packard had a confederate in the robbery, named Isaac Clark, aged nineteen years, and after a long wild goose chase, the detectives found that both the boys had gone to Canada.

Detective Niven had a number of circulars printed, and sent the same to the numerous Police Bureaus in the United States and Canadas, accompanied by photographs of the fugitives. One of these fell into the hands of Chief Lamothe, of the Montreal Police, and he ascertained that the boys were then in that city at a hotel. He at once proceeded to effect their arrest, but made his inquiries so openly that some one in the hotel saw the dangers surrounding the fugitives, and so informed them. Both Packard and Clark engaged a sleigh and drove to the village of Assumption, about sixty-five miles distant from Montreal, where they took a train for Portland, Maine, leaving their trunks for the police, who were considerably chagrined at their failure.

After remaining in Portland for a few days to refit, the young rascals took passage for Liverpool, England, on board the steamship Hibernia, leaving Portland on the 13th of January last, arriving at Liverpool on the 25th. While in that city they lived a very fast-and-loose life, and while intoxicated strayed into the hall occupied by Christy's Minstrels, when some dexterous English thief robbed the transatlantic importations of $6000 worth of the checks, with some other money. Packard and Clark had, fortunately for themselves, left $1000 in their trunks at their hotel, and with that sum started for London, where they remained over a week seeing the lions of the great metropolis, when they started for France, intending to go to Paris, but on their arrival at Havre they discovered that their money had dwindled down to $500.

Finding themselves in a desperate strait, after all their adventures, the boys concluded to go to America on board the steamship Celia then lying in port preparing to sail for New York. In due time the steamer reached this port, on the 6th of March, and anchored in the stream off Jersey City, at which city the boys landed, and then took the first train for Baltimore, at which city they remained until their money was all spent. Packard then concluded to go on a farm at Patapsco Bay as laborer, and he was accompanied by Clark. After working on the farm for over a month the lads became disgusted with the hard labor and poor fare, and finally telegraphed to Mr. Chandler, the representative of the firm robbed, asking him to send on for them, as they were ready to suffer for the crime they had committed. A clerk was accordingly sent on to Baltimore, Packard and Clark were arrested by the police, and both the prisoners were brought into this city in charge of Detective Porter, and safely handed over to the Metropolitan Police. Inspector Walling ordered their detention, and they were locked up at the Central Office, where they gave the particulars above narrated. Both are apparently resigned to their fate, expecting to be sent to Sing Sing for five years each. Packard has also confessed that he came near obtaining $27,000, which a brother clerk had been ordered to deposit, but failed in doing so by mere accident. It appears that they had planned the robbery for some time, and acted deliberately in committing the crime.—*N. Y. Times.*

WATER FOR ROME.—A letter from Rome says:—"A very important work will be commenced in a very few days—that of conveying to Rome the old Marcian water formerly so renowned for its pure quality and the height of its level. The sources are in the town of Arsol, about thirty-one miles from Rome. Sixty millions of litres will be poured every twenty-four hours on the culminating point of the mountainous part of the city (Ai Monti.) The conception of this great undertaking dates from 1858. An Anglo-Roman Company, with limited responsibility, had to furnish the necessary funds; it could not succeed, and was replaced by an anonymous Belgian one, called General Company of the Water Works, which provided the required capital, and offered to provide and lay down metal conduits. If no unforeseen obstacle intervenes, the water will be in Rome in two years."

—Mr. Anthony Trollope has in press "A Book of Stories," a collection of his shorter magazine tales.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of Senator Wilson at Norfolk—Blunders of the Reception Committee.

NORFOLK, Va., April 24.—Senator Wilson spoke here to-night. He arrived by the boat from Richmond at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Governor Pierpont, District Attorney Chandler, and Colonel Brown, of the Freedmen's Bureau.

It seems that the city authorities had resolved to extend an official reception to Mr. Wilson; but this did not suit the views of certain Republican leaders in this city, and so they managed to switch off the City Fathers and take sole charge of the Senator, somewhat to his annoyance.

The meeting was held at 8 o'clock, in the African church. It is a roomy edifice, and it was filled to everflowing. The colored people were, of course, in a large majority, but there was a respectable number of whites among the audience. The representatives of both races sat side by side in the same pews and on the same platform. The proceedings were opened, with prayer by the Rev. W. Hansom (colored). Mr. Porter, Chairman of the Republican Committee, introduced Senator Wilson, intimating, in the course of his rather extended remarks, that the Senator was sent on his tour by the great Republican party, to which they were all proud to belong.

Senator Wilson, who was nettled at the allusion, and annoyed at the impolitic treatment of the city authorities, declared, in the opening of his speech, that he was not the agent of any political party. He was here of his own volition, and at his own expense. He had not received, and should not receive directions from anybody, nor compensation from any quarter. Having reviewed the history of the anti-slavery agitation, and of the emancipation, he told his colored hearers that their lot was now as favored as that of their late masters. The latter might have more land than they, but they also had more debts. (Laughter.) The needs of the landholding classes would, in the next four or five years, necessitate the sale of part of their plantations, and he hoped the laboring men would be sober and frugal, so as to be able to buy small farms for themselves. The Government could not buy farms for them. It could not confiscate private property without reason, and if the people of the South obeyed the laws of the country, they, of course, would not be interfered with.

The speech was almost exclusively addressed to the colored people, and was by them enthusiastically received.

Governor Pierpont was afterwards called upon, and made a short speech. He has not a very high idea of the individuals who assume Republican leadership in this State, nor of the destructive policy which they are pursuing; neither has Senator Wilson; but the blacks have. Consequently, there is as much effort on the part of Senator Wilson to keep the negroes from being led off by notions of confiscation, as to keep them from giving their votes to the late secessionists.

To morrow Mr. Wilson visits Fortress Monroe, and starts in the afternoon for Newbern, N. C.

Order of General Schofield Relative to Appointment of Registration Officers.

On the 20th instant Major-General Schofield, commanding the First Military District, issued the following:—

ORDER NO. 6.

Temporary appointments to fill vacancies which may occur in county or city offices. will in general be made upon the concurrent recommendation of the County or City Council, and of the President of the Board of Registration for the county or city. The several county courts and city councils are requested to confer with the Presidents of the Boards of Registration concerning such appointments, and to agree upon a suitable person to fill any vacancy that may occur. The President of the Board of Registration will forward to the Assistant Adjutant-General the recommendation of the court or council, with his own endorsement thereon. When a county court is not in session, a recommendation signed by five justices, including the presiding justice, will be received in lieu of the recommendation of the court. County and corporation officers appointed by the Commanding General will be required to give the bonds required by law, and will be subject to indictment for malfeasance or neglect of official duty the same as if they had been elected by the people.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—In the registration of voters in New Orleans, under the Reconstruction act, General Sheridan has instructed the Boards of Registers to give the most strict construction to the disfranchising part of the Constitutional amendment; at the same time promising that if Attorney-General Stanbery Stanbery decides that greater latitude is allowable, all persons will have a fair chance after general registration is complete. The Attorney-General expresses the opinion that no election will be valid unless all qualified voters are registered. He is preparing an opinion on the subject, which will be promulgated in a few days, covering many interesting points which have risen during the registration in New Orleans. Thus far nearly two thousand white voters have been registered there.

A Warning Against Chemical Toys.

Dr. Edward Divers, lecturer on Natural Philosophy at Charing-Cross Hopital, in London, writes to the London *Times* a caution against the dangers of chemical toys. Some of the toys named are sold here, and the warning will apply:—

"'Pharaoh's Serpents,' composed of sulphocyanide of mercury, are highly poisonous, and during combustion evolve most noxious vapors. 'Larmes du Diable,' formed of metallic sodium, burn with great violence if they are either heated or moistened with water—in this respect exceeding phosphorus in danger—and scatter caustic alkali about the place when they are used as directed. 'Sunshine in Winter Evenings' and 'Fiery Swords,' formed of magnesium, are apt, in the hands of children, to cause burns, through the rapidity of their combustion and the molten and white-hot particles they cast off. 'Sensation Cigarettes,' charged with gun-cotton, project, when fired, very noxious vapors into the mouth: 'Will-o'-the-Wisp paper,' 'Parlor Lighting,' 'Fireflies,' 'Aerial Glow-worms,' etc., all formed of pyroxilin, or paper rendered explosive by the action of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, are highly inflammable and dangerous—the latest proof of which is the terrible accident last week at Mr. Laidlaw's work shop. I have myself known bad injuries caused by experimenting with sodium and water, and also with flowers of sulphur and chlorate of potassium, the rubbing together of which in small quantities is so often recommended in books on 'Parlor Magic,' etc., as an amusing experiment, quite free from danger."

A CONFEDERATE GENERAL IN LUCK.—A Charleston (S. C.) paper says:—"The friends of General Ripley will be glad to learn that he has obtained a contract with the French Government for the manufacture of one hundred and fifty thousand stand of breech-loading arms, according to a patent of his own invention. The General is well, and is residing at the Hotel du Louvre, Paris."

—The April number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains several unpublished letters by Charles and Mary Lamb, which give a fresh insight into their life, and some details which have been neglected by their biographers.

THE GARDINER WILL CASE.

The Validity of a Will Granting the Income of $180,000 of Real Estate to the Widow of the Late President John Tyler—Arguments, Testimony, Etc.

At the Supreme Court, in Richmond county, Staten Island, yesterday morning, before Hon. John A. Lott, Presiding Judge, and Associate Justices H. B. Metcalf, Thomas Elliott, and Blake Hillier, the Gardiner will case—David L. Gardiner and another vs. Julia G. Tyler et al.—was commenced before the jury empannelled for the trial. The will, the validity of which is at issue, yields property in the county valued at $180,000, to the charge of Julia G. Tyler, widow of President John Tyler, late of Virginia, in view of the losses she sustained there during the war, she being a daughter of the late Juliana Gardiner, testatrix. The following are the facts as so far elicited:—

The main question at issue is as to the validity of the will of Mrs. Gardiner, the mother of David L. Gardiner and of Mrs. Tyler, it being alleged by Gardiner that the will was procured from Mrs. Gardiner by undue influence exercised by Mrs. Tyler. According to the will the bulk of the property is given to Mrs. Gardiner and Mrs. Tyler, but the use of it is given to Mrs. Tyler during her life, subject, however, to that use being discontinued in case she is indemnified to the extent of injury done to her own property in Virginia.

The case was opened in favor of the will by Judge Pierrepont, who claimed that the will was made by Mrs. Gardiner on the 4th of October, 1864; that soon after the making of the will she died; that she had been suffering at the time with hernia and bronchitis; that by the will she left to her son David, her daughter, Mrs. Tyler, and to her grandson, Harry Beekman, the estate, they being the only heirs at law. That she left the income of the estate to Mrs. Tyler, as she stated, in consequence of her having lost her property by the war in Virginia. After her death it was to go equally to her son David and to her daughter. That her son had married David R. Thompson's daughter and was living on a farm, and was not in need; that the treatment by this brother David of his sister after her misfortunes was such as to finally make the mother direct him to leave the house to seek a place elsewhere; that the house situated at Castleton was crowded, and that it was impossible for them all to be accommodated, as Mrs. Tyler was there with seven children, and the house was small; that the conduct of David Gardiner towards Mrs. Tyler's children after they came there was that of excessive harshness; and that the mother believed that if his sister Julia was left to his care in any way he would not provide for her, seeming to manifest hostility towards her children and herself after her return in her misfortunes from the South. That the will was made when she was in her full faculties, clear perception was duly attested, and that it is valid. That at the Supreme Court four judges affirmed it, the Surrogate having refused to admit it. That in the Court of Appeals Judge Peckham gave a decision in favor of it, and Judge Porter gave a decision against it, and a majority of the Court decided with Judge Peckham, which has caused the necessity of this trial before a jury on issues of fact. The main issue is the question of undue influence.

Defendants maintain that there is not sufficient proof that the will was executed in a manner required by law; that it was procured through undue influence exercised by Mrs. Tyler over her mother; that her mother was in a very feeble and emaciated state, and easily subjected to control; that the will on its face shows the contrivance of Mrs. Tyler, and the arrangements to vest in herself the greater part of the property, to the exclusion of her brother, David, and also of Henry Beekman, an infant son of her sister, who is not represented on this trial by her counsel, and over whom, through the will made by her for her mother, she has exercised absolute control.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. FRANCES HOYT.

Mrs. Frances Hoyt, being called and sworn as a witness for contestants, said—I reside on Staten Island; my husband's name is William S. Hoyt; I knew deceased ever since her removal to the island in 1852; I visited her often; we exchanged visits constantly; I knew David; I visited the house very little after 1860; I know of the execution of a will in 1858, on the ferry-boat going from Port Richmond; she asked myself and Captain Watson to come into the Captain's office, and witness the execution of the will; she said she was well satisfied with having such good witnesses; I said, "I hope you have given the young boy enough;" and she said, "Well, I have, but I have given David the largest share, because he has had charge of me and my business."

TESTIMONY OF REV. CHARLES H. ROCKWELL.

Rev. Charles H. Rockwell being called and sworn for contestants, said—I am a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church, residing for the last two months in New York city, and for six years before in Castleton; I knew Juliana Gardiner; she spent ten or twelve weeks in my family a year before she died; my wife is her own cousin; the children were all with her, and Mr. Dayton was there as their tutor; when she first came she was in comfortable health, and after a few weeks she became very sick, and supposing she would die, I sent for David, and made conditions for the removal of her body; the doctor was sent for, and she finally permitted an examination, and was finally relieved; the coming of the son saved her life by the information he gave; when she left she was in a little better health only; she was a strong believer in spiritualism; there was a good deal of argument on this subject between us; she said the mediums told her a good many things that they could not have learned except from intercourse with the other world; that she had received a letter from her deceased son, Alexander, so like his handwriting that she believed it must have come from the spiritual world; she said she received comfort from these revelations, and had confidence in them; I did not see her after she left Catskill; these conversations occurred several times, and were protracted; she expressed a desire not to be altered in this opinion.

Cross-examination—She argued strongly and clearly; she was an Episcopalian, a religious woman, but spiritualism seemed to supersede her other convictions; I have found this in common with others, especially mothers anxious about their sons or friends; I do not believe this is an indication of weakness of intellect, and if it is, it is a pretty bright sort of monomania or direction of mind.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID L. GARDINER.

David L. Gardiner, being called and sworn for contestants, said:—I am plaintiff in this case; my father was killed in 1844; at that time the survivors in our family were two sisters and a brother; I am the oldest; then came Alexander, Julia, and the others; at the time of the death of my father we lived in New York city, No. 43 Lafayette place; all the family resided together; up to that time all the members of the family were perfectly kind to each other; Alexander died in 1851; my sister Julia married President Tyler in June, 1844, and he died January 17, 1862; Alexander never married; I think he did not make a will; when he died I was in California, engaged in trading and mining in Sacramento and San Diego; I had been educated for the bar, but never practised; I arrived in New York in June, 1851; then my sister Julia resided in Virginia with Mr. Tyler, at Sherwood Forest, on the James River; I had visited there frequently; my last visit there was in 1860; this property consisted of a plantation, thirty or forty miles from Richmond; I have been told by Mr. Tyler that the plantation consisted of one thousand five hundred acres, and raised corn, wheat, and oats; the house was a good one; two stories and an attic, had a hall in the centre, rooms on each side, extensions, also, and kitchen, etc., on the ground floor; I think Mr. Tyler owned property in Kentucky, and other lands in Virginia; I have spoken to Mrs. Tyler about it; my father, at the time of his decease, left some property that I sold for $5000, and I deposited the money in bank to my account; he also had property on Long Island and in New York; my mother owned property in Chatham and Oliver streets, and Harrison and Greenwich streets; the combined value of the property was about $160,000, or $170,000; the value of the property at the date of the last will was probably $190,000; when I came back from California in 1851 I boarded in New York until I bought the homestead in 1852; I negotiated the purchase; she went there to live in the same spring; I commenced immediately to manage her affairs, and continued so to do until in 1864; I received a letter February 10, 1864 (being a letter from Julia Gardiner requesting witness to seek some other place); at that time Dayton Beekman, three servants, and Mrs. Gardiner lived at the house; there was also a colored boy there; before this she had said nothing on this subject or about the crowded state of the family; while I was there I had the general supervision of affairs, household, and property, in the city of New York and here; I sometimes collected her rents; the real estate on Chatham square was taken by the corporation; there were mortgages on some of the property; I paid the interest on these; I purchased my farm at Northfield in 1858; my mother never made advances of money to me to pay for it; she never made any claims on me; I never had any dispute with her on matters of money; I owned, also, a vacant lot on Fourteenth street; not one cent of my money came from my mother in any way; I furnished most of the products of my farm into the house; my mother paid the expenses at the house; I consider the estate was indebted to me for services, and there was no final settlement between me and my mother.

At six o'clock P. M. the Court adjourned, to meet again at half-past eight o'clock this morning.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER CUBA.

The People of Luxembourg Desire no Change.

BOSTON, April 25.—The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool via Halifax, has arrived.

The Cuba's advices are generally anticipated by the cable despatches.

The people of Luxembourg had presented a petition to the King of Holland, objecting to any change, and praying for the continuation of their independence.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political—Nominations for City Judge—An Ex-Rebel and a Union Man, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 25.—The Democrats last night nominated T. Parkin Scott, and the conservatives Reverdy Johnson, Jr., son of the Senator, as candidates for the Judgeship of the new City Court. Scott was a prominent Secessionist, and served nearly a year in Fort Warren during the war, and only two days ago consented to take the oath of allegiance. He was President of the Democratic Club which, on the nineteenth of April, threw out the first Rebel flag. One delegate who helped to nominate him was a leader of the nineteenth of April mob, and afterwards went South and fought against the Union. The Democrats and Secessionists are jubilant over the nomination. Reverdy Johnson, Jr., has not yet consented to serve, but it is believed he will, as the Republican Unionists favor him, and will, no doubt, ratify his nomination. He is the most popular man in Baltimore, and thoroughly loyal, whilst Scott is just the reverse, with all except disloyalists.

EARTHQUAKE IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Shock at Leavenworth, Kansas, Lasting Over a Minute—Upheaving of the Earth—People Terribly Frightened.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 24.—A very severe shock of an earthquake was felt here this afternoon, at ten minutes before 3 o'clock, and lasted about seventy seconds. A low rumbling noise was distinctly heard, followed by an upheaving of the earth, causing buildings to rock and shiver like a ship in a storm. In less than thirty seconds after the first shock was felt, nearly every man, woman, and child in the city was in the street, pale and terror-stricken. The weather was bright and warm. Persons standing on the levee at the time state that the river, which is now very high, swelled up several inches, and then receded to its usual mark. No damage was done nor any one injured, except through fright. This is the first shock which has ever been felt in this section of country since its settlement.

Counterfeit Bounty Scrip.

BANGOR, Me., April 25.—The public is cautioned against receiving Soldiers' Bounty Scrip of the State of Maine of 1865, in $100 pieces. It has been counterfeited and extensively circulated. The only safety is in refusing to purchase except from responsible parties.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 87⅞; Erie, 57¾; Reading, 101⅞; Canton, 41¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 69⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅞; Michigan Southern, 67⅞; New York Central, 97⅞; Cumberland preferred, 97; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Hudson River, 91; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 109⅞; do. of 1864, 108¼; do. of 1865, 108⅞; new issue, 107¼; Ten-forties, 98⅛; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅛; all others, 105⅞. Money at 6 per cent.; Gold, 139½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Potts & Snyder vs. The Feeder Dam Coal Company. Before reported. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Catharine Wanner vs. The Girard College and Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Company. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1323.

George Griscom vs. Sarah A. Berry, administratrix of Casper M. Berry, deceased. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $50.

The Guardians of the Poor to use of the City of Philadelphia vs. John Baxter. An action to revive a judgment given by the Court of Quarter Sessions against defendant for the support of his wife. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Thomas Bradley vs. Washington Van Duren. An action to recover for use and occupation. Verdict for plaintiff, $56.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Constable Crawford; and Commonwealth vs. Hughes, (charged with assault and battery upon each other, the jury rendered a general verdict of not guilty.

Joseph E. Palmer, Jr., was charged with having uttered and published a forged check. The check was upon the National State Bank of Camden. Mr. Brown, of the branch office of this bank, at No. 212 Church street, testified that Joseph E. Palmer, Sr., kept an account at that bank; that on September 15, 1866, a stranger presented a check for $295 with Mr. Palmer's signature; the defendant accompanied this man and told Mr. Brown that he was the correct person; and shortly after that the defendant himself presented a check for $350, with Mr. Palmer's signature, which check was cashed. Mr. Palmer, Sr., testified that the defendant was his son, and that these checks were forgeries. Another witness testified that he had a conversation with the defendant in his cell, and that the defendant said to him that he was sorry for having wasted all this money.

The defense attacked the credibility of the statements of the Commonwealth's witnesses, showing that at the hearing before Recorder Eneu Mr. Brown was not at all positive in identifying the defendant as the person who presented the checks. Jury out.

Mary Vanse plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1, and to undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the County Prison.

A LECTURE ON FLYING.—At a late meeting of the Royal Institution in London, Dr. Pettigrew delivered a lecture on the principle of support and progression in the air, as exemplified in the wings of birds and insects. He pointed out the importance of the screw movement, both as an instrument of support and progress. A certain amount of weight in the flying object was shown to be necessary to its hold on the air. Dr. Pettigrew has evidently great faith in the ultimate success of the attempt to devise an apparatus which shall not only maintain itself in the air, but move in a required direction; and the grounds of his confidence are such as may well justify the belief that the feat is not impossible.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, April 25, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107¼, no change. 109¾ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 109¼ for 6s of 1881; and 106 for June and August 7·30s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51, no change; Elmira common at 30, no change; Norristown at 61½, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅞@58, an advance of ⅛; and Camden and Amboy at 131, an advance of ¼. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; 56⅞ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira preferred; 13 for Catawissa common; 27¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Second and Third sold at 78½; 28 was bid for Spruce and Pine; and 13¼ for Hestonville.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 119½; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 30½ for preferred do., 53¼ for Lehigh Navigation, 15½ for Susquehanna Canal, and 56 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 136 was bid for First National; 116 for Third National; 107½ for Fourth National; 108 for Sixth National; 105 for Seventh National; 222½ for North America; 151 for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; and 100 for Tradesmen's.

Coal shares were in better demand. 3 was bid for New York and Middle; 3¾ for Big Mountain; 5 for Fulton; and 2½ for Green Mountain.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140; 11 A. M., 140½; 12 M., 139¾; 1 P. M., 139¾, a decline of 1⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The railway share market has been very firm and the course of prices upward. The movement is, however, regarded merely as a temporary one, to be succeeded by the usual reaction as soon as the outstanding 'short' interest has been covered. The bulls are too much discouraged to speculate for a considerable rise, and hence quick turns are the order of the day. Money continues abundant at 6 per cent. on railway shares, with a few exceptions at 7, and at 5 with exceptions at 6 on Governments. There is no new feature to note in the discount line, and first-class commercial paper, of which the supply is moderate, passes at 6½@7½ per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 5-20s '65.cp.Jy...107⅞	100 sh Read R......s5. 50¾
$5000 City 6s, New......101	2 sh Cam & Am......131
$2000 Pa 5s,past due....100⅞	10 do......131
$100 Phil & Erie 6s.... 92½	40 sh Pa R......c&p. 57⅞
$1000 do...... 92¼	100 do opg&int. 58
$1500 Sun & Erie 7s.... 91	139 do...... 58
45 sh Comwl'th Bk... b5wn. 60	400 do opg&int. 58
15 sh Morris Cl Pf....119½	7 sh 2d & 3d Sts...... 78½
20 sh Norrist'n...... 61½	2 do. 78¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¼@109½; do. 1862, 109¾@110; do., 1864, 108¼@108½; do., 1865, 108⅝@108⅞; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅝@97⅞; do. 7·30s, August, 106@106¼; do., June, 105⅝@105⅞; do., July, 105⅝@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118⅞@119½; do., July, 1864, 118⅝@118⅞; do., Aug. 1864, 117⅝@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Dec., 1864, 115⅞@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 113@113½; do., Aug., 1865, 112@112½; do., September, 1865, 111⅛@111⅝; do., October, 1865, 111¼@111½. Gold, 139⅞@139⅞. Silver, 133@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109¼@109½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¾@110; do., 1864, 108¼@108½; do., 1865, 108⅝@108⅞; do. new, 107¼@107½; 5s, 10-40s, 98⅛@98⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106¼; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅝@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 15⅞; May, 1865, 12⅞; August, 1865, 11⅞; September, 1865, 11⅞; October, 1865, 11⅛. Gold, 139⅞@139⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 25.—The demand for Flour is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased, principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which are in small supply; sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $9@10; extras at $10@11; Northwestern extra family at $12·75@14·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13@15; California at $16·50@17; and St. Louis at $17@17·50. A small lot of Rye Flour was disposed of at $8·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is less firmness in the Wheat Market, and prices have a downward tendency; small sales of Pennsylvania red at $3·00@3·35, and 1000 bushels California on private terms. 1000 bushels choice Western Rye sold at $1·70, an advance. The offerings of Corn are small, and the demand good; prices are 2c. ₩ bushel higher; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·28@1·30 in store and from the cars. Oats are scarce; sales of 1200 bushels Pennsylvania at 75c.

No sales of Barley or Malt.

The Provision Market continues excessively dull, and prices are weak.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at $1·60@1·70 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........APRIL 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........47 | 11 A. M..........59 | 2 P. M..........64

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Wolfville, Hughes, St. John, N. B., P. Wright & Sons.
Barque B. Rogers, Crosby, Cork, via Doboy, Ga., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr J. W. Eberman, Douton, Lynn, Audenried & Co.
Schr C. Hall, Doughty, Ipswich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Boston, do.
Schr Julia, Delany, Richmond, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr W. Henry, Corcoran, Baltimore, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr E. L. B. Wales, Leach, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr C. E. Paige, Frink, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr W. Wilson, Bacon, Salem, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr F. R. Baird, Irelan, 6 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr H. M. Wright, Siddall, from Norfolk, with shingles to captain.
Schr Nellie D, Studams, from Norfolk, with shingles to captain.
Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Gen. Talbot, Johnson, from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley.
Schr Carroll, Ackley, from Providence.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, from New Haven.
Schr Jessie Hart, Pierson, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, from Salem.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from New York.
Schr R. Vanneman, Brower, from New York.
Schr Liberty, Taylor, from Hartford.
Schr M. H. Westcott, Westcott, from Hyannis.
Schr James Bradley, Bradley, from Washington.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 23—8 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea to-day:—Barque Lorena, for Sombrero, and brig Abby Ellen, for Boston.

The Ital. barque Aurora, for some time ashore off the Breakwater, was sold to-day at public vendue for $965—purchaser, L. L. Lyons.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship H. Hudson, Howes, hence, at Havana 16th inst., and sailed for New Orleans.
Barque Arizona, Conant, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Orinoco, Pettingill, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 17th inst.
Barque I. R. Davis, Hand, from Cardiff, at Havana 14th inst.
Barque Thomas, Peterson, hence, at Cardenas 15th instant.
Brig Castillian, Hardenbrook, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 15th inst.
Brig J. R. Kirby, Outerbridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad previous to 17th inst.
Brig Echo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 16th inst.
Brig Meteor, Anderson, hence, at Havana 17th inst.
Brig D. Barnard, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 17th inst.
Schrs Northern Light, Ireland; E. Doron, Jarvis; Boston, Smith; and Eliza and Rebecca, Price, hence, at Providence 23d inst.
Schr Ella Smith, Smith, hence, at Trinidad 10th inst.
Schr Maggie O'Neil, Snow, hence, at Caibarien 3d instant.
Schr R. and S. Corson, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad previous to 17th inst.
Schrs M. Kinnie, Parsons; H. May Glover; H. W. Benedict, Case; and M. R. Carlisle, Potter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—Arrived, steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool 3d inst. When off Fastnet, on the 5th inst., she collided with the Prussian barque Auguste Louise, sinking her immediately. The captain and crew were taken off and brought to this port.
Steamship Celia, from London 31st ult.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, McGuigan, from Liverpool.
Steamship Hecla, Edmondson, from Liverpool.
Steamship Columbia, Barton, from Havana.
Barque Simon, Dannebrog, from Salelds.
Barque Reindeer, Wellington, from Mayaguez.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Threatened War between Prussia and France—The Situation from an American Standpoint.

From the Times.

Why should the prospect of a war between Prussia and France cause uneasiness and excitement in the business circles of this country? why should values and prices be affected, or why should gold quiver and the finances be disturbed? What ground is there for believing that war would produce any such derangement in our commercial and monetary affairs as to justify this preliminary sensibility in view of its threatened approach?

Last summer one of the greatest and most important wars of modern times broke out between two of the great European powers (we refer to the war between Prussia and Austria)—a struggle in which two armies of the strength of a quarter of a million of men apiece fought out victory and defeat on the field of Sadowa—a war in which one of the proudest empires of the world was humbled and dismembered, and in which fundamental changes were wrought in the map of Europe. And yet, though besides the two main combatants it involved Italy, and came near involving France, it had hardly any perceptible influence from beginning to end on the business or financial relations of America with Europe. Our Government bonds held in Europe, and held mainly in Germany, where hostilities were carried on, instead of going down during the progress of the war, went up fully five per cent.; and gold in this market, instead of going up during the war, went down fully five per cent. These remarkable and memorable facts are worthy of being recalled at this moment, and certainly should not be overlooked by those whose fears are constantly wrought upon by the speculative and sensational despatches that are daily received from Europe.

We know well enough that a war between Prussia and France would be a different affair from last summer's war between Prussia and Austria. But we see no reason to suppose that the difference would necessarily be of such a character that the former must produce disastrous consequences in this country. In some respects it may be harder upon us, but in others it assuredly looks less threatening than did the war a year ago. The coming war (if thus we may speak) is likely to cover more time than did the war of last year; but there are many reasons to doubt its being a long war. It will take no time to bring the opposing forces in front of each other, and it will be against the precedents as well as the necessities of the day if it take any great time to bring about such trials of strength as must soon demonstrate whose must be the triumph. Recent history furnishes very striking examples of how peoples not less brave than the French, and quite as determined as the Prussians, have very readily succumbed before that which they saw it was futile to resist; and we have even seen how men not less long-headed than Napoleon, and with quite as penetrating a vision as Bismark, may be quickly brought to acknowledge accomplished facts, when they discover it is impossible to refute them. This is preeminently the genius of modern times, and the last three great wars in Europe give proof that it has had more than one opportunity of displaying itself.

It is altogether unlikely, if a war breaks out between France and Prussia on the Luxembourg question, that it will involve either of the other three great powers of Europe. So far as that matter is concerned, it may be considered assured that neither England nor Russia will take part on either side. We have heard (through the newspapers) of active efforts being made by both Prussia and France to secure an alliance with Austria, and we have heard, now of the success of one and now of the other. But we see as little reason to believe that Austria would allow herself to be used by France as by Prussia, and it must be remembered that the policy of Von Beust is altogether against permitting Austria to be dragged into war at this time on any account. Several of the lesser States might be forced to participate in the quarrel, but as regards Europe at large a duel between France and Prussia alone would be more in keeping with the logic of the times.

Such a war during the coming summer—a war of boundaries between two contiguous States—should not, in the nature of things, produce any overwhelming effect upon the fortunes of America. If other matters like the "Eastern Question" were to arise simultaneously with this, we should doubtless feel a greater revulsion; but the present uneasiness is caused solely by the probabilities of a war between France and Prussia, concerning the Fortress of Luxembourg; and if we travel beyond that, we get into a region of political speculation where all is dubious, and in which the value of nothing whatever is established.

Neither our commerce, our finances, nor our general business can be said to be at all seriously threatened by the impending Franco-Prussian war—if, indeed, it really be impending. Our relations with England, which are more important than those with all the rest of Europe, would not be interrupted. Our commercial exchanges with France would only be affected in so far as the industrial economies of France might be diminished. The German holders of our bonds, in whose hands they appreciated during the great war of last summer, would not throw them away in case of another war this summer. Nearly all our cotton crop of last year is now marketed, and we may expect that the war, if it come, will be over before we have another crop ready for market. In fact, in whatever light the question is studied, we cannot see that, as things now stand, there is any necessity for overpowering apprehensions on our part in case France and Prussia should try the value of the Chassepot rifle and the needle-gun.

France and Prussia.

From the Herald.

Our cable news for the last few days relating to the Franco-Prussian difficulty has been in the last degree exciting. The Luxembourg question, which has towered into huge proportions, has been the all-absorbing topic of discussion. In all the money centres—in Paris, in London, in Frankfort—stocks have been rising or falling, according as war appeared more or less imminent. One telegram informs us that war is inevitable and that the money market is dull. The next telegram encourages the hope that peace may be preserved and that the money market is more buoyant. Thus day after day has suspense been maintained and anxiety deepened.

As the case now stands it may be thus stated:—The Emperor Napoleon is determined that Luxembourg shall be a French fortress, at least that it shall not be Prussian; Count Bismark is determined that Luxembourg shall be a German fortress under Prussian control, at least that it shall not be French; and the other great powers, anxious to preserve peace jointly, propose a plan by which the difficulty may be got over and peace preserved. What that plan is we have not been told. We only know that while Napoleon is willing to accept the proposed arrangement Bismark disapproves of it. Peace, on Tuesday, was almost despaired of, and on the London Stock Exchange the tendency was to financial panic. A late cable despatch announces the arrival in Paris of Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, from Algeria, and that all furloughs are to be ended and the reserves drilled. Negotiations had not been broken off, but war preparations on both sides were being hurried forward with all possible rapidity. So the matter now stands. Our next telegram may bring us the intelligence that the difficulty has been got over, or that the two largest, best disciplined, and best equipped armies of modern times have met in mortal conflict, and that war is raging on the ancient battle-field of Europe.

In the absence, however, of positive evidence to the contrary, we are unwilling to believe that the mediation of the other great powers will be in vain. The ostensible question at issue is not of sufficient importance to justify a war which, if once begun, is all but certain to sweep, conflagration-like, over the length and breadth of Europe, and to prove more disastrous than blissful in its consequences. All fire is destructive, but all fire is not purifying. It is the same with war. Some wars benefit while they destroy; but some wars are destructive only. There is no doubt a question of right involved in the Luxembourg affair; but in the interests of mankind at large it is a matter of comparative insignificance whether the fortress shall continue to be the property of the King of Holland, or remain in the hands of Prussia, or be handed over to France. The inhabitants of the duchy are the parties most immediately interested; but war, if it be commenced, will neither be begun nor carried on in their interests; nor will their wishes in any way be advanced by the result, whatever the result may be.

What chiefly lends interest to this question and invests it to a certain extent with world-wide importance, is the bearing which it has on the relative chances of success of the two great political schemers of the age. The game, which is yet far from concluded, has been long and keenly played. How it is to end it is extremely difficult to say. The probabilities are so numerous that he would be a bold man who should venture to tell beforehand on which side victory was to lean. If Prussia and France should go to war on this Luxembourg question, it may hasten the final issue. If this difficulty is got over and peace maintained for the present, the issue may be delayed, but the diplomatic struggle will not the less continue. Prussia and France have openly assumed the attitude of antagonists; on both sides feelings have been embittered and passions roused; nor, so long as Napoleon and Bismark preside over the respective nations, do we see how a collision is to be ultimately avoided. War alone can determine the relations which new Germany and old France are to sustain to each other. Sooner or later war will be felt to be a necessity. But this Luxembourg matter is not a *casus belli* which public opinion will sanction for the present or history justify in the future.

We conclude as we began. We are unwilling to abandon the hope that peace may be maintained; but it will not surprise us to learn at the earliest moment that the first shock of arms has been felt. It may, we think, be safely doubted whether either Napoleon or Bismark is, in present circumstances, personally desirous of war; but a necessity is laid upon both the one and the other which neither is able to master. Napoleon has the Exposition on hand, and peace is necessary to its success. Bismark has the consolidation of Germany on hand, and peace is necessary to its success. But the proud spirit of the French people is roused, and refuses to submit to further insult; the German populations are united as one man against the alienation of one inch of the territory of the Fatherland; and it is by no means impossible that the interests of the Exposition will have to be abandoned by the one and consolidation plans given up by the other, in obedience to the force of deeply roused popular feeling. A compromise, and therefore peace, is still possible: but the possibility does not appear to increase as time advances.

Errors Excepted.

From the Tribune.

The *Commercial Advertiser* ("T. W.") fully admits the accuracy of my statement as to his rage excited by Mr. William C. Bloss' rebuke to the spirit of caste displayed at a church communion in which he participated. His explanation of it is:—

"We were opposed then, as we are now, to amalgamation. In this we differed with Mr. Bloss, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Greeley. Beyond this boundary, we have no 'prejudice against negroes.'"

—Here we have a key to what is meant by "amalgamation"—at least, to what "T. W." means by it. It is "amalgamation" to protest against dividing off, in the house of God, worshippers according to their color. If so, the Roman Catholic Church practises amalgamation; for that Church knows nothing of a votary's color, treating blacks and whites exactly alike. If that is amalgamation, we uphold it. If a white man chooses to have colored children, we prefer that he should marry their mother. But we would advise whites and blacks alike to have wives and children of their own race exclusively. We firmly believe this to be best, and yet we should hesitate to impose on others by a criminal statute conformity to our own tastes in the premises.

"T. W." is still bitter, by spells, against "the fell spirit of Abolition," his detestation of which impelled him to resign the editorship of the *Journal* in one of the dark hours of the war. He now says:—

"The Abolition wickedness *did* divide the North. The 'Peace Democracy' carried elections in New York, New Jersey, etc., alarming Union men everywhere; so much so, indeed, that in 1863 ultra-Abolition speakers were kept out of Maine and Connecticut."

—Then the Editor of the *Tribune* is not "ultra-Abolition," for *he* was not "kept out" of Connecticut in the memorable struggle of March, 1863; and among the most persistent and popular canvassers for the Republican ticket in that struggle was *Anna Dickinson*. There were several more such.

—T. W. quotes from the *Tribune*, March 23, 1863, as follows:—

"But it has seemed on our part desirable to strengthen the new movement towards earnest, active, unconditional loyalty in the opposition ranks, by convincing Democrats of the fact that the war is waged on the part of the Government simply and in good faith for the restoration of the Union; that the emancipation policy is a necessary incident of that war; and that the Rebels are subjected to perils and loss because they are traitors, and not because they are slaveholders. Slavery in this country is, we trust, approaching its end, which Jeff. Davis has done more than Lloyd Garrison, or any other avowed Abolitionist, to hasten. There are citizens, otherwise well informed, whose party prejudices impel them to believe that this is 'a war for the nigger' rather than for the Union; and that prejudice weakens the arm of the nation. We seek, therefore, to dispel it, and we trust not without success."

—That was our view from first to last—it is that which we expect to live and die in. The war for the Union was not offensive but defensive—the Rebellion was simply slavery demanding and fighting for an increase of its power. It became necessary to strike at the effect (Rebellion) through the cause (slavery); and we early and earnestly urged the adoption of that policy. We insisted that this was not perverting the war for the Union into a war for the negro, but, on the contrary, converting the negro into a potent weapon of defense for the Union. The Copperheads contested this view vehemently, with some aid from zealous but maladroit Abolitionists, and still more from T. W., who perversely adopted their view of the matter, and whose occasional bulletins went the round of their journals as fast as issued, serving them most effectively. It seemed a sad pity to see whatever ability and influence he had put to such a use.

—T. W. proceeds:—

"But where was Mr. Greeley's friendship for 'negroes' while he was defending secession; when he said that slave States had a right to go out of the Union; when he bid them 'God speed' in the ireffort; when he endeavored, by severing the Union, to consign millions of slaves, and their millions of offspring, to the shackle and the lash 'forever and ever?'"

—T. W. knows better than all this; knows that the right we have ever upheld is that affirmed by our fathers in the preamble to their Declaration of Independence, when they declared that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that this consent they have a right to withdraw. We cannot renounce the doctrines of the American Revolution in deference to any political exigency. But we deny that Rebels were "the people" or even the States of the South—we insist that the Rebellion was the fruit of conspiracy, violence, and terrorism, overbearing and suppressing the real judgment of a majority of the Southern people, who would have voted it down at any free and fair election prior to the inauguration of hostilities. Fort Sumter was cannonaded and reduced expressly to "fire the Southern heart," and thus prevent the imminent collapse of the Southern Confederacy.

Were we unwise in presenting our view of the fundamental question? Consider that, the moment Mr. Lincoln's election was assured, the North was summoned to make new concessions to the slave power, or fight for the Union. To our amazement, T. W. was found backing this demand—nay, urging that the Republicans should consent to run the slave line clear across the continent, and concede all our territory south of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. to slavery forever! To do this was to insure the ultimate conversion of all Mexico and Central America, with Cuba, into additional slave States of our Union. To this fearful concession—to *any* concession that would give slavery another foot of free soil—we were intensely hostile. Yet stocks were falling, business paralyzed, local elections going heavily against us in Northern communities that had just given large majorities for Lincoln, and all industrial interests shrinking from the prospect of a vast civil war. If a poll could then have been had on the question, the free States would have given a popular majority for the Crittenden compromise. It was our task to stem this headlong torrent, and save the nation from committing a gigantic crime. We did this, perhaps not so wisely as another might, but with such wisdom as we had. We said in substance, "Not another inch of free soil to slavery—rather let the South go, if there be no other alternative." Let those who did better (not T. W.) take credit for their superior sagacity or courage.

T. W. continues:—

"And where, also, was Mr. Greeley's love for the Union and sympathy for the slave when, in the dark day of the war, he demanded from the Government 'Peace upon the best attainable terms?' We all know that the 'best attainable terms' were an acknowledgment of the 'Southern Confederacy,' with slavery and the slave trade!"

—It is a lie with circumstance that we ever demanded "peace on the best attainable terms." The article whence these words are wrenched was a plea for calling out additional forces, reinforcing our armies at all points, and striking quick and heavy blows at the forces of the Rebellion. In this way we believed signal successes might and would be achieved—as they were. We added that if, having put forth our utmost strength, we found it insufficient to wage successful war, we would then make peace. Why not?

—It is as well to let T. W. get all this foul stuff off his stomach. Here is the last of it:—

"And even at a later day, while on the eve of a glorious triumph of our arms, Mr. Greeley rushed to Canada, cuddling with traitors for a disgraceful peace, finally closing his craven and cowardly labors by 'imploring' President Lincoln to offer four hundred millions of dollars to Slavery, for peace, at the moment that Grant, Farragut, Thomas, and Sheridan were striking down both Rebellion and Slavery with their swords."

—Mr. Greeley only "rushed to Canada" when President Lincoln directed him to do so, and then sorely against his will. His "cuddling with traitors" required a second urgent request from Major Hay, the President's Secretary and special envoy. Up to the hour of Hay's arrival on the ground, I had had no interview, and only the most formal correspondence with any Rebels whatever. Their overture came to me unsolicited and unexpected; I forwarded it to the President, but made no response to its authors till directed to do so by Mr. Lincoln. It is a special lie that I "implored" the President to offer $400,000,000 for peace, though I did suggest to him the wisdom of offering to pay that amount, in case the Rebellion were given up and the Union restored, as a compensation for the slaves of *loyal* slave-owners, not of the Rebel States exclusively, but of *all* the slave States. Had that proposition been made and accepted, the national debt would have been far less to-day than it is, to say nothing of the saving of many thousands of precious lives, along with the hundreds of millions' worth of property destroyed in the last months of the war. And the offer I suggested, had it been made and refused, would have weakened the Rebellion more than any Union victory did. That Rebellion was long kept alive by assertions that all overtures were rejected, all efforts for peace repelled at Washington—that general confiscation and military execution were the inevitable fate of the South in case she laid down her arms. I believe several lakes of precious blood might have been saved by seasonably and thoroughly dispelling these delusions, and that Abraham Lincoln struck the Rebellion a more deadly blow in Hampton Roads than any of his generals ever did in the field.

H. G.

Value of City Property.

From the World.

Seldom, if ever, have there been so many transactions in real estate as at the present time. The list of tranfers now daily published in the *World*, shows that these transactions are not confined to a single district of the metropolis, but extend all over the island. High prices, too, are paid for houses and lots in localities where one would suppose that the value of property did not materially increase from one year to another. In Chrystie street, for instance, we notice a sale of a house and lot 25 by 100, for $34,000; while the northeast corner of Delancey and Ludlow streets, 19 by 75, is valued at $50,000. Purchasers and sellers of property in this city, by carefully reading these lists of transfers as they daily appear in this journal, will at once ascertain the true value of property all over the city. In this connection it may be stated that—no doubt with an eye to future improvements for business purposes—houses in Grand, Wooster, Greene, and Sullivan streets seem to be in demand, while present owners, well aware of the constant march of trade towards that section of the city, are not at all disposed to part with their old "rookeries" at a bargain. Thus, a house and a lot in Wooster street, between Houston and Prince streets, is disposed of at $20,500, and one in Grand street at $19,000. Of course, the vicinity of University place, Union square, and the Fifth avenue commands the very highest prices of real estate in the market. Thus, we noticed the transfer of a house and lot in Fourteenth street, near University place, 45 by 106 feet, for $300,000; and, at the same time, one in Seventeenth street, near Fifth avenue, for $65,000. For the next ten years at least, if not for a longer period, Union square is to be the heart of the city. There and in its adjacent streets, the retail shops, the places of amusement, the great restaurants, the club-houses, and the prominent hotels will centre, and at least one-third of the people's money will be expended in that vicinity, either for ladies' bonnets and dresses, or for gentlemen's dinners and wines, and music for both. In previous articles we have shown that among the go-ahead caterers for amusement and fashion there is just now a perfect *furore* to be located somewhere near the square; but our list of transfers at the same time demonstrates the fact that, with all this moving up town of all sorts of business, good prices, nevertheless, continue to be paid for down-town property; $20,500 is the price of a house and lot in State street, near Whitehall, and $34,500 was paid the other day for a house and lot in Duane street. Fashionable residences up town, of course, easily command high prices, and $79,000 for the southwest corner of Madison avenue and Fortieth street is considered by real estate brokers a "moderate sum." This being the case, the sum of $75,000, which was paid the other day for the northwest corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, must be considered quite "moderate." We take these prices at random from the list of transfers, as printed daily in this journal; and as they are official, we cannot go behind the figures, even if there is an apparent discrepancy, as in the above instance.

There does not appear to be much of an increase in the value of Harlem and Yorkville property just now, and there probably will not be until our Albany or city Solons agree upon some sort of a steam railroad which will convey residents there, in a reasonable time, to their business in the lower part of the city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by its acts to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage;" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

4 6tJ

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2403 FRANKFORD ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.

4 23 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.

4 20 14t JAMES S. COX, President.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.

The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.

4 10 tuths1m M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867, at 12 M.

4 11 th s to 10t GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.

JOHN C. GRANGER, Recording Secretary pro tem.

4 15 14t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—AT A Meeting of the Directors of the Cambria Iron Company, held on April 19, 1867,

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of State tax, on the Capital Stock thereof, was declared, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT STREET, on and after the 1st of May proximo, to Stockholders of record at the close of this day, or their legal representatives.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1867. 4 20 stu 5t*

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS are requested to call and get their tickets.

4 22 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 9 6m w 1

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

4 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the above Fund since April 12:—

A. J. Antelo	$50 00
Baptist Church, Haddonfield, N. J.	42 15
Samuel T. Lowrie	20 00
John W. Grigg	250 00
Trinity Church, Swedesboro, N. J.	21 23
W. H. Horstman & Son	100 00
Grunlees & Norris	50 00
McNeeley & Co.	25 00
S. Suberman	25 00
Bennett & Martin	20 00
Powers & Weightman	250 00
Rosengarten & Sons	100 00
French, Richards & Co.	100 00
Henry Bowers	25 00
Zeigler & Smith	50 00
Prentice & Fitler	25 00
Henry Sharpless	25 00
A. Wilberger	25 00
J. W. Bulon & Sons	25 00
John Lucas & Co.	100 00
Citizens of Norristown, Pa., by Mr. Charles Earnest	1093 00
St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.	40 00
Calvary Church, Germantown, Pa.	76 01
Isaac S. Williams & Co.	25 00
Melloy & Smith	25 00
Austin & Obdyke	25 00
Truman & Shaw	20 00
Jacobus Baptist Church, N. J.	44 23
John Miller	20 00
Proprietors of the "Universe"	14 70
Ludwig, Kneedler & Co.	100 00
M. T. Harding	50 00
Presbyterian Church, Doylestown, Pa.	104 00
Upland Baptist Church, Pa.	142 29
Johns, Berry & Co.	250 00
Edmund Yard & Co.	250 00
James R. Campbell & Co.	100 00
Sibley, Moulton & Co.	25 00
Halliwell, Gardner & Co.	20 00
W. J. Stewart & Co.	20 00
Howell Brothers	250 00
Howell, Bourke & Co.	25 00
Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia	34 00
Second Universalist Church, Philadelphia	128 36
Rev. J. W. Nevin, Lancaster, Pennsylvania	25 00
Bald Eagle and Nittany Presbyterian Church, Pennsylvania	15 00
Cash (J. C.)	20 00
Rev. J. H. Moore, Ottawa (Ill.), by Rev. H. A. Boardman	34 00
Church of Messiah, Gwynedd	11 97
A Little Girl, Mantonville, Minn.	1 00
J. B. Lippincott & Co.	250 00
Jessup & Moore	250 00
C. Megargee & Co.	100 00
E. H. Butler & Co.	100 00
J. Merargee & Co.	100 00
J. M. Wilcox & Co.	100 00
W. H. Flitcraft & Co.	50 00
J. D. Marker & Son	50 00
J. K. Southworth	50 00
Lee & Walker	50 00
A. A. Server & Son	50 00
Members of the Philadelphia Bar (additional), by W. A. Porter	317 00
S. M. Couper, Newcastle, Delaware	100 00
William Couper	100 00
Dr. A. V. Lesley	10 00
William G. Whiteley	5 00
Mrs. Taggart	5 00
Elihu Jefferson	5 08
Mr. McCoy	5 00
Miss E. Booth	5 00
Mrs. William C. Spruce	10 00
Sundry small subscriptions, Newcastle, Del.	12 75
A. H. Warthman & Co.	100 00
Michner & Morris	100 00
J. H. Michner & Co.	100 00
W. Butcher & Sons	200 00
St. Andrew's Church, West Philadelphia	21 30
J. G. Arspach, Mifflinburg	25 00
F. W. B.	10 00
S. Bradford	10 00
St. John's Church, Salem, Wayne county	5 00
Sundry subscriptions, $10 each	110 00
Sundry subscriptions, of $5 and under	153 45
Total	$6,344 81
Amount previously acknowledged	37,898 50
	$44,243 31

JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer.
S. E. corner of DOCK and WALNUT Sts., Phila.
April 24, 1867. 1t

OFFICE OF

THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 23 1867.

Notice to Dealers in Petroleum.

NOTICE is hereby given to all DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, and all others who store or keep for sale PETROLEUM, or any of its products, within the limits of the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, that they must forthwith obtain a LICENSE from the MAYOR (if they have not already done so) in accordance with the requirements of the ACT OF ASSEMBLY of the State of Pennsylvania, approved March 2, 1865, entitled "An Act for the better security of the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA from dangers incident to the refining or improper and negligent storage of PETROLEUM, BENZINE, BENZOLE, or NAPTHA."

APPLICATIONS for LICENSES to be made to WILLIAM C. HAINES or J. HUTCHINSON KAY, MAYOR'S CLERKS.

By order of the Mayor.

ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,

4 23 tuths8t Fire Marshal.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all Horses, Cows, Sheep, or any description of cattle whatsoever, or Hog, Sow, Shoat, Pig, or Goat found going at large in any of the highways of the city, or in any of the public squares or parks thereof, or upon any unenclosed field, common, or piece of land therein, will be taken up and disposed of as provided by ordinance of March 1, 1855.

By order of the Mayor.

H. G. CLARK, High Constable.

4 23 3t

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the ordinance prohibiting the washing of pavements between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st of May, 1867. All officers of the police force are directed to prosecute all persons found violating the provisions of the ordinance.

By order of the Mayor.

H. G. CLARK, High Constable.

4 23 3t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

3 29

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for Election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M.

4 24 7t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR THE LADIES.

MAD'LLE. KEOGH

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

Begs leave respectfully to apprise her patrons and friends, that in consequence of her

Constantly Increasing Business,

She has again been compelled to purchase additional adjoining properties with the view of rendering her

ELEGANT MILLINERY EMPORIUM

STILL MORE

ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS.

To this end, and

AT GREAT COST,

She has entirely

REBUILT, REMODELLED, AND REFITTED HER FASHIONABLE AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,

In every part.

A SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE SHOW-ROOM OF MAMMOTH DIMENSIONS,

And altogether

UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE CITY.

Has been fitted up in a style

REGARDLESS OF COST,

To ensure

THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS,

And enable her to display advantageously

THE RECHERCHE STYLES OF GOODS

Which she begs to state, will this season

SURPASS ALL FORMER EFFORTS.

She having added such

PECULIAR FACILITIES

To those already possessed, as to enable her to personally select only

SUCH CHARMING STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS, ETC.,

As she feels satisfied will insure the gratification of all who have so generously heretofore confided to her

ACKNOWLEDGED JUDGMENT AND GENERALLY ACCEPTED GOOD TASTE.

THE SPRING STYLES ARE RICH, RARE, AND RECHERCHE,

Comprising all the choicest and most acceptable features of

THE BEST PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MODES.

ANOTHER NEW AND USEFUL FEATURE of the establishment will be the addition of a

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Especially set apart for the sale of

SILKS,	COLLARS,	JET JEWELRY,
GLOVES,	VEILS,	SCARFS,
HANDKFS,	CREPES,	ETC. ETC. ETC.

This Deparment will be under the especial superintendence and direction of

MR. H. MYERS,

(Late of the New Mourning Store, No. 920 Chesnut street), whose long experience in this branch of business, enables him to guarantee to all who visit

MLLE. KEOGH'S EMPORIUM,

Mourning Goods of the richest quality, at

MORE MODERATE RATES

than they can be had elsewhere in the city,

THE MOURNING DEPOT,

heretofore a feature of great and gratifying success with Mlle. Keogh, will also this season be

GREATLY ENLARGED AND UNSURPASSED

by any similar establishment in the Union.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES

will be received and offered on the arrival of

EVERY STEAMER,

MLLE. KEOGH,

4 11 thstu 3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,

NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES

STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

3 29 1m WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT street.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA

Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

A FURTHER HEARING.—A man named Shay Nolan was taken before Alderman Beitler last evening.

Mr. B. Frank Paris, doing business on Third street, as a broker, testified that some time since Nolan sold to him $5000 in bills on the Farmers' Bank, Fincastle, Virginia, for which he paid at the rate of eighteen cents on the dollar.

Mr. D. C. T. Peters, an elderly gentleman from Lynchburg, Va., testified that in the month of January last, while in the depot at Washington, D. C., a package, containing upwards of $17,000, was stolen from him, and he had every reason to believe that this $5000 was a portion of it.

Nolan was then committed in default of $6000 bail for a further hearing on Saturday.

OFFICERS OF THE TRADES' ASSEMBLY.—At a meeting of the Trades' Assembly, held on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing six months:—President, William B. Eckert; Vice-President, Marshall Roberts; Recording Secretary, Thomas J. Choate; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Buck; Treasurer, Charles N. Barker; Trustees, John Young, I. W. Bisbing, and Samuel Buck.

THE WEATHER of the past twenty-four hours is worthy of remark. On Tuesday midnight the heavens became suddenly darkened with angry-looking clouds, and the wind whirled furiously in eddying gusts from the northwest to the northeast. A slight drizzling rain fell, and between 6 and 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, snow flakes came down pretty fast for a short time, thus practically realizing the poetical maxim of "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring."

THE SHERIFF'S SALES.—The Sheriff's real estate sales will hereafter take place in the old Quarter Sessions Court Room, on Sixth street, below Chesnut, instead of in the Court of Common Pleas Room. This change will be more agreeable to the parties interested in the sales, as the Quarter Sessions Room is much larger than the other one.

THE LOSS.—Mr. Oliver Appleton, the owner of the mill on Armat street, Germantown, destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning, will lose about $2000—not insured. Mr. James Brown, who occupied it, lost about $2000 on stock and machinery, which is fully insured in the Phœnix of this city.

PROVED FATAL.—Patrick Flynn, who was run over by a dirt car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 2d inst., died last evening, at the hospital, from the effects of the injuries received.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—The last concerts of the season, by this well trained society, will be given at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, on which occasions Mendelssohn's grand oratorio of *St. Paul* will be presented in an attractive and artistic manner. The choruses will be sustained by the members of the Society, three hundred in number, while for the solo parts the services of Mrs. H. M. Smith of Boston, Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen of Boston, and Mr. George Simpson of New York, have been secured. The names of these three artists are well known to our musical public, and are sufficient guarantees that the oratorio will be rendered in an efficient style. To add to the attractiveness of the entertainment, the instrumentation will be entrusted to an orchestra of forty pieces.

THE THEATRES.—At the Chesnut Street Theatre, Mr. Murdoch will play his renowned part of "Charles," in the *Elder Brother*.

On Monday evening next an entirely new play, called *After Many Days*, will be produced in excellent style, with new scenery, etc. The new piece is from the pen of Mr. Benjamin Edward Woolf.

At the Walnut Street Theatre, Mr. J. B. Roberts takes his benefit this evening, when he will personate two of his best characters, "Mephistopheles" and "Octavian," in the *Mountaineers*.

Next Monday evening Mrs. General Frederick W. Lander (*nee* Miss Jean M. Davenport) will appear in one of her finest *roles*.

To-morrow (Friday) evening, benefit of the doorkeepers, ushers, and other attaches.

At the Arch Lady Don will appear again this evening in a splendid bill.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The Richings English Opera Troupe, ever welcome in Philadelphia, will open at the Academy of Music for a brief season next Monday night.

THE SHAKESPEARIAN CARNIVAL.—This Grand Carnival and Bal Masque takes place at Concert Hall, next Tuesday night, the 30th instant. It will be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·07	MOON RISES	morn.
SUN SETS	6·50	HIGH WATER	5·57

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 3
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	April 5
W. Metropolis	Havre	New York	April 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	April 7
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	April 9
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	April 10
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 11
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	April 13
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	April 13
Concordia	Liverpool	Boston	April 13
Wm. Penn	London	New York	April 13
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	April 13
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	April 24
FOR EUROPE.			
Deutschland	New York	Liverpool	April 25
Cella	New York	London	April 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	April 27
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	April 27
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Eagle	New York	Havana	April 25
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 27
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 27
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	April 27
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	April 27
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	April 27
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	May 1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	May 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	May 4
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Victoria, Wilson, Barbadoes, T. Wattson & Sons.
Brig P. Hinkley, Foster, Salem, Scott & Sons.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, Dauversport, do.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, Roxbury, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. S. Lunt, Brown, Amesbury Point, do.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U. S. steamer Mackinaw, ——, 36 hours from Fortress Monroe, for repairs, to Philadelphia Navy Yard. Mr. S. F. Eldridge, who came pilot in the Mackinaw, reports the following vessels in the bay and river, bound up:—Brigs Ruth, from St. Johns, P. R.; C. V. Williams, from Trinidad de Cuba; and schr F. R. Baird, from Sagua; also, the following vessels as having passed to sea 23d inst:—Barques Carleton, for Matanzas; Elgin, for London; M. Bentley, for Cork; Brigs N. Clifford, for Matanzas; M. J. Goddard, for St. John, N. B.; and about forty sail of Southern and Eastern bound schooners.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Carrie Heyer, Poland, from New York, with salt to A. Kerr & Co.
Steamer Torrance, Flinrick, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Admiral D. D. Porter, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Zouave, Whitmore, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 9th inst.
Ship British Queen, Francis, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Great Ormshead 7th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, hence, via Norfolk, for Liverpool, was passed 11th inst., off Saltees Island.
Steamship Alexandria, Platt, hence for Richmond, at Norfolk 22d inst., and sailed again.
Barque Agnes M. Lovitt, Lovitt, hence, at Havre 7th inst.
Barque Imperador, Kerlin, for Rio Janeiro, sailed from Richmond 21st inst., and was in Hampton Roads next day.
Barque Village Belle, Little, for Philadelphia, was towed to sea from Londonderry 7th inst.
Barque S. D. Ryerson, Raymond, hence, at Antwerp 6th inst.
Brig G. E. Prescott, Mills, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, at Newport 22d inst.
Brig Breeze, Sheebey, from Messina, at Gibraltar 2d inst., and cleared for Philadelphia.
Schr E. Doran, Jarvis, hence, at Providence 21st inst.
Schr Dirigo, Baker, from Boston, and Hudson, Tinker, from Calais, both for Philadelphia, at Newport 22d inst.
Schr James S. Shindler, Lee, 9 days from Sagua, at New York yesterday. Left schr L. R. Beard for Philadelphia 16th.
Schr Wm. Collyer, Taylor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.
Schr Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, hence, at Dighton, 20th inst.
Schr Sea Queen, Guptill, from Eastport for Philadelphia, at Portland 22d inst.
Schr S. L. Crocker, hence, at Taunton 22d inst.
Schrs Anna V. Bergen; Reading RR. No. 77; and Maria, Fleming, hence, at Norwich 20th inst.
Schr M. Kenney, Ogier, hence, at Newburyport 22d instant.
Schr R. G. Whelden, Merrick, hence, at Boston, 23d instant.
Schrs T. J. Hill, Baker, and Pearl, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.
Schrs J. Cadwalader, Steelman; Frances Edwards, Bolce; Mary Riley, Riley; and J. C. Patterson, Whitaker, hence, at Salem 22d inst.
Schr J. N. Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst. She anchored on Nantucket Shoals 17th, and lost both anchors and chains.
Schr Elvira A. Conant, Fess, hence, for Belfast, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst. and sailed again 20th.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 20th inst.
Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 20th inst.
Schr Allen Downing, Taylor, hence, at Providence 22d inst.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 23d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The light situated on the south end of North Island, east side of the entrance to Pedee river and to the harbor of Georgetown, South Carolina, will be exhibited on and after May 1, 1867, from sunset to sunrise.

The light will be a fixed white light of the fourth order, and in clear weather should be seen fourteen miles, illuminating an arc of 360 degrees.

The tower is white, 77 feet from base to focal plane, shaped conical, and stands in lat. 33 13 21, lon. 79 10 53.

By order W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1867.

Pilots and captains of steamers passing the works at the obstructions and the Dredge, with proceed at a very slow rate. Any violation of this order brought to the notice of the Mayor will be summarily acted upon.
Savannah, April 18.

Captains of vessels navigating Long Island Sound are warned of the dangerous position of the schr Elizabeth, sunk between Bartlett's Reef light-boat and the New London light. The topmast shows out of water, and bears from the light-boat E.NE., distant one mile, and from New London light SW. by S., distant four miles. A red flag has been placed at the masthead of the wreck.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WARREN F. FERGUSON.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS GREENBANK, Assignee of the Estate of WARREN F. FERGUSON, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 29, 1867, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. E. H. THARP,
4 8 thstu5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA
ESTATE OF JAMES C. WORRELL, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of EMILY S. WORRELL, Administratrix, c. t. a., of the Estate of JAMES C. WORRELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, the 2d day of May, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 123 S. FIFTH street, in the city of Philadelphia. AMOS BRIGGS,
4 17 thstu5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES ZIMMERLING, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN ZIMMERLING, Administrator of the Estate of CHARLES ZIMMERLING, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 6, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,
4 23 tuths 5t* Auditor.

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
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SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
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OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY, GEORGE HOBART,
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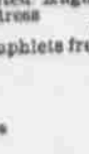
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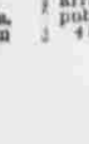
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Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port April 27.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
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THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK FIRST CLASS, $300 GOLD.
EDINBURGH......Wednesday, April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Saturday, April 27
CITY OF CORK......Wednesday, May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Saturday, May 4
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, May 11
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$3[illegible]
To London	115	To London	3[illegible]
To Paris	12[illegible]	To Paris	4[illegible]

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $3[illegible] currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street and No. 23 BROADWAY
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the baseball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 1m C. BIRD Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
SATURDAY EVENING, April 27, 1867.
GRAND MONSTER CONCERT,
under the auspices of the Committee on Public Amusements, in aid of the
SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND,
BY THE
GERMAN SINGING AND MUSICAL SOCIETIES
who have kindly volunteered their services, viz.:—
MÆNNERCHOR, CECELIA,
LIEDERTAFEL, ORPHEUS,
SÆNGERBUND, ARION,
GERMANIA, AURORA,
LIEDERKRANZ, EINTRACHT
JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR,
TEUTONIA MÆNNERCHOR,
TEUTONIA SÆNGERBUND,
BEETHOVEN MÆNNERCHOR,
CONCORDIA MÆNNERCHOR,
LIEDERTAFEL DER FREIN GEMEINDE,
HERRMANN'S SATERLEE MILITARY BAND
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND,
McCLURG'S LIBERTY CORNET BAND,
GRAND COMBINATION ORCHESTRA OF TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS
AND
FIVE HUNDRED CHORISTERS.
PROGRAMME.
Director......L. ENGELKE
PART I.
1. Grand National Overture......Loder
Arranged by Mr. Th. Herrmann. Performed by the combined members of Beck's Philadelphia Band (J. G. S. Beck, Leader) and the Satterlee Band (Th. Herrmann, Leader).
2. Chorus—A. "Singer's Home," C. "Farewell," }......J. Otto
Sung by the Liedertafel of the German Free Congregation (Director, W. Kunzel).
3. Chorus—"The Guard at the Rhine"......C. Wilhelm
Sung by the Mænnerchor (Director, L. Engelke).
4. Valse—"The Fairy Tales"......Faust
Performed by the combined bands.
5. Song—"Thou art so near and yet so far"......Reichard
Sung by Mr. J. Graf.
6. Chorus—"March"......Shaeffer
Sung by the combined Singing Societies (Director, L. Engelke).
PART II.
1. Chorus—"Love and Mercy," (Liebe und Gnade)......Otto
Sung by the Sængerbund (Director, C. Gaertner).
2. Selection—"The Huguenots"......Meyerbeer
By the combined bands.
3. Chorus—"On the Rhine"......Kuecken
Sung by the Young Mænnerchor (Director, R. Wittig).
4. Galop—"Columbanus"......Parlow
By the combined bands.
5. "The Star Spangled Banner." Performed by the combined Singing Societies and Band, under direction of Mr. L. Engelke.
DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK,
COMMENCE AT 8.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
Secured seats, $1. Tickets to the Upper Circle, 25c. Reserved seats may be had at the Music Store of C. W. A. TRUMPLER, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday morning. 4 22 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.
THIRD AND LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
Friday Evening, April 26, 1867.
Mendelssohn's Grand Oratorio of
ST. PAUL
WILL BE PERFORMED. Solo parts sustained by
Mrs. H. M. SMITH, of Boston,
Mr. J. F. RUDOLPHSON, of Boston,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York.
The Choruses by the Society, consisting of three hundred voices, assisted by a Grand Orchestra of forty instruments—the whole under the direction of
CARL SENTZ.
Organist......H. A. CLARKE
SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can be obtained at TRUMPLER'S Music Store.
Tickets to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony...$1·00
Family Circle......50
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Owing to the unexpected demand for seats, and at the urgent request of many who have been disappointed in obtaining them, the ORATORIO will be repeated on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Reserved seats, $1 [illegible] sale at TRUMPLER'S SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Family Circle, 50 cents.
The Oratorio will be performed entire, and positively the last performance this season. [4 24 3t
Seats in the Orchestra for Friday evening at $1, and Family Circle, 50 cents, for sale as above.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
REAPPEARANCE FOR A SHORT SEASON OF RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS......DIRECTRESS
With the following well-known artists:—
S. C. CAMPBELL, WILLIAM CASTLE,
EDWARD SEGUIN, D. B. WYLIE,
HENRY PEAKS, JAS. ARNOLD, JAS. PEAKS,
MISS C. RICHINGS, MRS. SEGUIN (Late Zelda Harrison),
MRS. BOUDINOT, MRS. ARNOLD,
with full and effective Chorus and Grand Orchestra, furnished by the celebrated
GERMANIA ASSOCIATION.
Musical Director......W. G. Deitrich
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, April 29,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Box sheet open on Thursday morning, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, and at the Academy.
A. S. PENNOYER, Business Manager.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
THIS EVENING,
FOURTH WEEK
of the distinguished Histrionic Artist,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
The management take pleasure in announcing that after frequent and careful rehearsals, they are prepared to present Beaumont and Fletcher's glorious Comedy, entitled
THE ELDER BROTHER;
THE ELDER BROTHER;
THE ELDER BROTHER;
THE ELDER BROTHER;
THE ELDER BROTHER;
OR, LOVE MAKES A MAN.
FRIDAY—MONEY.
BENEFIT OF MR. J. E. MURDOCH.
SATURDAY—THE GAMESTER.
Will shortly be produced the new Play,
AFTER MANY DAYS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 25,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. B. ROBERTS.
ONLY NIGHT THIS SEASON
of the grand Dramatic Spectacle of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
J. B. ROBERTS as......Mephistopheles
Coleman's popular Play of
THE MOUNTAINEERS.
Octavian......Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
FRIDAY—A GREAT BILL.
THE OCTOROON and HUSBAND OF MY HEART.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
HOUSES CROWDED—GREAT HIT.
Third and fourth nights of the distinguished
LADY DON.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.
Bella Sunnyside......LADY DON
With song—"The Horn of Chase."
Concluding with the famous Burlesque
KENILWORTH; OR,
YE QUEEN, YE EARLE, AND YE MAYDENNE
Earl of Leicester......LADY DON
Introducing "Good-bye, Sweetheart."
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LADY DON.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,
Is now open day and evening from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
SPRING EXHIBITION NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR NEW GALLERIES,
NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
From 9 A. M to 6 P. M. [4 13 tf
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION,
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT,
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1867.

How Shall We Secure Purity of Legislation?

THE especial attention of the community seems just now to be drawn to the great evil of *legislative corruption*. It is conceded that the Legislatures of the two greatest Commonwealths in the Republic, namely, those of New York and Pennsylvania, which have just adjourned respectively at Albany and Harrisburg, have achieved a bad pre-eminence as two of the most corrupt public bodies that ever assembled in a legislative capacity. Some of the statements in regard to this subject may be exaggerated and overdrawn, but, unfortunately, there is too much reason to suspect that they are, in the main, correct; and they reveal a state of things which must excite the deepest solicitude on the part of every lover of free institutions. They exhibit the symptoms of a disease preying upon the vitals of our society, which must speedily be checked, or fatal results will follow.

And here we must step aside to express the feelings of every right-thinking man, when we condemn the efforts that are being made by the partisan organs of the Democracy to turn this thing to political account. Every man of intelligence knows that the evil under discussion is not partisan but personal, and that it prevails among all parties. Nor are its causes partisan, except in so far as the organization of parties affords facilities to bad men to get into power. The Democratic party, as a party, has certainly never been noted for its purity. It is but a short time since an ex-Postmaster of New York city, a noted Democrat, who stole a large sum from the Government, and found it convenient to live abroad or several years thereafter, returned home, and was received with open arms, and given a public dinner by his old associates. Nor is a party which sends a notorious pugilist and gambler to the Halls of Congress as its representative entitled to put on airs, or to assume any particular superiority in the matter of public virtue. The fact is that there are bad men enough in all parties, and the bad men seem just now to have got hold of our State Legislatures. We hold it, too, to be a very favorable indication that the Republican press, with such unanimity, has raised its voice in denunciation of legislative corruption, regardless of the political capital which reckless partisans might seek to make out of its strictures. The Republican masses are honest and intelligent, and they do not intend to screen the rogues and swindlers who, under false pretenses, may have stolen into power.

But, to return to the direct line of our discussion, the evil in question being admitted, the practical question arises, How shall we remedy it? How shall we promote the purity of legislative bodies?

We reply, first, by a more careful scrutiny of the personal character of our candidates. In times of great political excitement, when vital issues are at stake, a man's political opinions become of the highest importance. His vote upon public questions may determine the fate of the nation. Under such circumstances the strictest party discipline becomes necessary, and it may be one's duty to choose a man of bad personal character, with good political opinions, rather than a man of good personal character, with bad political opinions. Hence it is that such times give great opportunities to bad men to get into office. To secure a nomination is to command the undivided support of the party. The circumstances are rare in which party discipline has any right to go to such lengths as these. Only great public exigencies can justify it. On all ordinary occasions the personal character of nominees should be scrutinized with the utmost care, and a bad man should be mercilessly slaughtered. Political wire-pullers should be taught by the independent members of the party that a mere nomination is not sufficient to secure an election. If this course were more generally pursued, we should soon find a vast improvement in the character of the men elected to office.

Secondly. The temptations to corrupt action by our legislators should be removed, as far as possible, by cutting off special legislation. It is in matters of special legislation that corruption runs riot. Here is the great field for the operations of the "*lobby*." Our country has already become so full of wealth and resources, and is developing with such marvellous rapidity, that special privileges, of almost any kind, have become exceedingly valuable. Hence they are sought for with avidity, and all the appliances of corruption are freely used to secure them. By removing from the power of the Legislature the whole subject of special legislation, we should do a great deal for the purity of legislation. General laws can be framed, under which nearly all legitimate enterprises can be prosecuted. Special privileges are odious at best, and liable to become oppressive. They should be granted only in cases of absolute necessity.

Thirdly. We believe the purity of legislation would be greatly promoted by a large increase in the *number of members* comprising our legislative bodies. As a simple matter of fact, it is a much easier matter to control or to "buy up" a small body of men than it is a large body, other things being equal.

We would like to see the experiment tried of a General Assembly for the State of Pennsylvania composed of *six hundred* members. It is also worth consideration whether, if a portion of the members of our State Legislatures were chosen by general ticket as Representatives of the whole State, the result would not be to secure the services of a better class of men than we get as a general rule under the present system. We have carried the idea of *local* representation to a great extent in this country, and we would not see it abandoned; still, on the other hand, it is apparent, on a moment's reflection, that the State, as a single great community, is deeply interested in many of the subjects of legislation, and should have its special representatives. Under our present system each local representative has his own little local schemes and interests to look after, and these he prosecutes with but slight regard for the good of the State at large. Hence grows up that system of log-rolling so much in vogue in legislatures, the you-vote-for-my-bill-and-I'll-vote-for-yours style of tactics, by virtue of which so many rascally schemes get pushed through together, no one of which could begin to pass alone.

If there were a portion of the members chosen to represent the *whole State*, and having no local interests whatever to subserve, this evil would be much more seriously resisted that it is now. The position of member at large would also be a much more responsible and honorable one than that of the ordinary member for a certain district, and would thus command the services of a higher class of men.

We have thus sketched, somewhat in detail, some of the remedies that present themselves to our mind against the evil of legislative corruption. We commend the subject to the careful reflection of our readers. Honest men of all parties are interested in securing a reform; for it must be confessed that, if the corruption and venality which now seem to characterize our legislative bodies were to become *chronic*, we might well question whether popular government were not, after all, a delusion and a failure.

Free Speech at the South.

OUR Democratic contemporary is very much displeased with Senator Wilson's Southern stumping tour. We do not wonder at its disgust. It is something so unusual for anybody but a so-called Democrat to be allowed to make political speeches at the South, that our contemporary seems to have obtained the impression that nobody else has any *right* to do so. This is a mistake. We are not living any longer, thank God, under the old pro-slavery Democratic *régime* of mobs and bowie-knives and revolvers. Free speech is the order of the day, South as well as North. One of the ends of the war was to make it possible, by the overthrow of the pro-slavery aristocracy, for just such men as Henry Wilson to speak in perfect safety anywhere from Washington to New Orleans. After Wilson gets through, we are going to send some other Republican leaders down there to talk to the people. Our contemporary may not like this, but what is it going to do about the matter? That's the question.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.—If there is any reliance to be placed on the cable despatches, we may infer that war between France and Prussia is imminent. The recall of Marshal McMahon to Paris, and the cancelling of all furloughs in the French army, look ominous, and it is probable that within a month hostilities will be actually commenced. That the news is true we may infer from the fact that United States bonds declined ½ per cent., and the 'Change and Bourse are once more dull and full of distrust. We fear that two successive summers will see a European war.

SURRATT'S PETITION.—The counsel for John H. Surratt on Tuesday appeared in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and presented a petition, asking for the speedy trial of their client. After considerable discussion with the District Attorney, the counsel stated that they should be prepared to defend the case on the 20th of May. The District Attorney named the 18th of June, when the counsel, after a protest, left the court, stating that they would ask for a trial on the 20th proximo.

JEFF. DAVIS AS A WOMAN.—The official report of the Committee of the House of Representatives in regard to the capture of Jefferson Davis, leaves no doubt but that he was disguised in his wife's clothes. The fact is sworn to by General Wilson and several of his officers, and was acknowledged by Mrs. Davis after the capture. So the "stern statesman's" friends might have spared themselves the trouble of an elaborate denial of his conduct.

The "Academy of Fine Arts" and "The Artists' Fund Society."

THE opening of the Spring Exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts has once more turned popular attention to the subject of art, and centred the interest of the world, satiated with the gayeties of the season of balls and operas, on the subjects of painting and sculpture. Of the merits of the display of the present year we have already spoken; of the particular beauties of each contribution we will continue to treat in the future. The field of criticism we leave at present unoccupied, and desire to call attention to what all lovers of art must witness with sincere regret. While the walls of the five spacious galleries devoted to the collection are covered with better contributions than we have seen for many years, yet at the same time the dearth of the productions of our native artists is very palpable. The schism in the world of art which gave birth to the "Artists' Fund Society" is one which has occasioned considerable anxiety and no small sorrow among those who have an honest desire to see the taste of the people elevated, and a proper critical appreciation of art secured to the great mass of our citizens.

The cause of the secession of the resident artists, to a considerable number, is found, as nearly as we can discover, in the alleged slight put upon their works by the Hanging Committee of the Academy. They complained that the best places were given to foreign works; that the walls were covered with foreign paintings; and that their own contributions were thrown into comparative insignificance by contrast with more ambitious artists across the sea; that, in fact, native talent was not sufficiently protected. To secure what they deemed their rights, they founded an opposition society, and have opened rooms of their own, and present a very creditable collection of paintings—creditable both to their ability and their industry. We think that if those who were offended did but look at the rule of art appreciation, they would find themselves indignant without a good cause. It is the manifest design of the Academy to cultivate a proper appreciation of art among the people. The great body of Americans have not that highly-cultivated taste of other nations. This want must be supplied, and after a love of pictures is scattered abroad, it must be elevated by placing such works before them as will enable them to gradually have their critical powers cultivated by familiarity with the best available paintings, so as to be able to appreciate real merit when it appears. To familiarize them with the highest order of art, the Academy has collected every good painting within its reach, whether native or foreign. In this it did perfectly right. In opening its rooms to the display of a foreign gallery of real merit, collected by a private firm, and which was for sale, it did perfectly right. The aim of the Academy is, properly, to promote a growth of taste among the American people. Because, in the fulfilment of its duty, it collected two rooms full of foreign paintings of undoubted merit, and which are thronged with visitors, and because the contributions of the native artists happened to be inferior, it did them no wrong. If high merit is possessed by an American, he need not be afraid of a foreigner. Connoisseurs will not condemn a good work because it is American. But if, on the contrary, native talent is wanting, it is certainly not reasonable to exclude all the people from the cultivation of their taste by limiting them to a sight of American works. It is as though Napoleon were to seek to secure fresh admiration for his "Life of Cæsar" by issuing an interdict against Voltaire, Thiers, and Lamartine. Talent need not fear competition. Mediocrity ought not to have a monopoly to secure for it appreciation. We do not say that the members of the Artists' Fund are not talented. On the contrary, we think that, to a great extent, they need not fear any foreign competition—which belief makes us view their secession as doubly foolish.

The conduct of many of the native artists in our city has been similar to that of the resident artists of New York, in joining together to petition for an increase of the tariff on foreign paintings. Such an attempt at prohibition is unsound in its conception, and most impolitic. If the artists did but know their true interests, they would join with the Academy in doing all in their power to cultivate and popularize a taste for the fine arts. Do they not know that the wider the admiration for paintings, whether foreign or native, extends, the larger the market for their works actually becomes? Let a general and discriminative taste be once well diffused among all classes of our citizens, and there will be an ever-increasing demand for paintings, which will absorb all that the native and foreign artists can create. There is a vast stage, on which a few indifferent performers have been playing to a meagre audience. Let great masters appear, and have the building thronged. Let a taste be once created for this luxury, and there need never be a fear in the future of want of appreciation when merit appears. In fact, mediocrity itself will be more advanced by reason of the renewed crowd of lovers of the amusement. So it is with art. Let a general taste be inculcated among the people, and it will benefit immeasurably all of our native talent. There is no good ground for antagonism. The division of American works into two separate rooms, and foreign works into two others, obviates all necessity for fear of slights. Let there, then, be a reunion of the "Artists' Fund" and the "Academy." Let the two be merged together, and let all jealousy be sunk in a common endeavor to promote the extension of art appreciation among all classes of our countrymen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—An Election for Officers and Managers for the ensuing year will be held on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 26th instant, at 5 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1220 CHESNUT Street.
THOMAS COOPER, Secretary.
11*

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.
Holders of *twenty* or more coin coupons due May 1, 1867, can now present them at this office for count and examination: checks for the same will be issued on May 1.
REGISTERED LOANS.
Parties holding Registered Loans due May 1, 1867, will have to state the date of acts of Congress under which the same were issued. The date of the act is contained in the Bond.
C. McKIBBIN,
4 23 3t rp Assistant Treasurer U. S.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, etc., taught thoroughly and practically at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. No vacations.

NEARLY READY.—The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND COUNTING-HOUSE MANUAL, containing the best and most rapid methods of calculation; forms of the various papers used in business, accompanied by explanations, useful commercial tables, and much valuable business information, indispensable to merchants, business men, book-keepers, clerks, and to teachers and students of book-keeping.
4 15 stuth6t4p S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S LECTURE,
"ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"
in aid of the Monument Fund, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, May 7, at NATIONAL HALL. Governor Geary will preside. Tickets Fifty Cents, for sale at the Hall and the usual places. Tickets, which were sold for March 26, will be received.
4 25 thstu3t

MOTHERS WHO DOSE THEIR DARlings with drastic purgatives incur a fearful responsibility. The gentle, moderate (yet effective) laxative, alterative, and anti-bilious operation of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT peculiarly adapts it to the disorders of children.
4 23 tuthsu rp SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuthl4p

READ! READ!
THE
WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.
WHAT IS IT?
It is a neat White Shield for the breast, prettier than linen, intended to be worn over your undershirt, and which, when soiled, may be quickly restored to its original purity by a wet towel or sponge. It will save you time; will save you trouble, save money, vexation and toil.

FOR SALE
AT THE
FURNISHING STORES.
WITH A
WATER-PROOF
SHIRT FRONT,
AND A FEW UNDERSHIRTS,
YOU MAY GO
To Paris and back without a White Shirt.

You will never have a rumpled bosom;
You will always preserve a clean appearance;
You may travel without annoyance;
Without your trunk full of dirty shirts;
You need not stop to wash up.

THUS, TOO,

You will save in hotel bills;
Save in cost of Shirts;
Save in washing;
Save in labor;
Save in soap;
Save in coal;
Save too

The vexation and confusion consequent in the weekly preparation of your linen and preserve the temper of your wife.

MANUFACTORY:
No. 44 South THIRD St.,
4 20 stuth12t SECOND STORY.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE MAY 1,
WANTED.
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
4 23 6t THIRD AND CHESNUT.

STEELE'S FAMOUS SHOW CARDS
No. 718 MARKET ST.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We are now prepared to
RECEIVE ADVERTISEMENTS
for *One Hundred Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland Newspapers*, upon the same terms as for our other lists. Advertisements to be inserted promptly should be received on or before
SATURDAY, MAY 4.
GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No 40 PARK ROW, New York.
Messrs. PRETTYMAN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 413 CHESNUT Street, are our Agents in Philadelphia, and will give all needed information, and receive orders on the same terms as at the New York office. 4 25 3t

W.H. DESKS. IIINTH GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
2 14 stuths3mrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

JUST ARRIVED,
FROM LONDON AND HAMBURG,
Steamship Alemannia,
Steamship Propontis,
Steamship Germania.
Ship Thomas Harward,
Ship Goshawk,

8 Cases Tinned Sheet Iron,
35 Casks of Zinc,
3500 Boxes Tin,
240 Bundles Tinned Wire,
630 Pigs Tin,
400 Pigs Lead,
10 Cases Sheet Copper,
8 Casks Hardware,
35 Tons Spelter,
23 Casks Antimony,
13 Casks Emory,

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
4 24 6tp PHILADELPHIA.

EMINENT LONDON PHYSIcians are very attractive heroes for the pen of skilful E glish novelists.

THE FORLORN HOPE,
Edmund Yates' new novel, introduces to you Dr. Wilmot, who has your heartiest sympathy from the moment you make his acquaintance.

SIMPLICITY AND FASCINATION,
A novel that you cannot praise too highly, introduces to you two Dr. Barnards, and two manlier men you seldom read of.
There is a secret charm in the character of a noble physician, and the public never tire of reading about them.
75 cents will buy either novel.

LORING, Publisher,
1t BOSTON.

LARGE SALE
OF
VALUABLE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY,
NEW STEAM ENGINE, ETC.

ON TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 30,
AT 10 O'CLOCK
At the Mill recently occupied by the late James Wilde, situated in Upper Darby, near Kelleyville, on the Media Railroad, 6 miles from Philadelphia,
WILL BE SOLD
All the VALUABLE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, including a new 60-horse Corliss Steam Engine, Tubular Boilers, with Shafting, Steam Pipes, Belting, Bobbins, Reeds, Heddles, Dye Tubs Fixtures, etc. etc.
The Machinery will be sold in lots.
Catalogues will be ready for delivery on and after the 16th inst., at the Auction Store.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,
AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.
4 13,16,18,20,23,25,27,29

CHOICE WINES.

A large and fresh assortment of Champagne and other Wines, just received, consisting of

VEUVE CLICQUOT; CARTE D'OR; MOET & CHANDON'S GREEN SEAL; MUMM'S PRIVATE STOCK; IMPERIAL ROSE; CABINET AND DRY VERZENAY; ROUCHE FILL'S; HEIDSIECK & CO.; KUPFERBERG'S SPARKLING RHINE WINES; FINE GERMAN HOCKS; TABLE CLARETS; FINE CORDIALS, ETC.

All of which we offer at the agents prices in New York, and liberal discounts to the trade.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
3 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN
FINE TEAS
AND
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [2 30 stuthsmrp

CEDAR CAMPHOR
FOR MOTHS. RELIABLE! CHEAP! FRAGRANT! Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston. 1t

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Prussia's Answer to the Great Powers.

The "Bag" Denied, but the "Corn" Acknowledged.

Prince Napoleon Sent Suddenly South.

A Riot at Lisbon.

The Dutch Discarding Our Bonds.

A Princely Partnership Postponed

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE WAR.
PRUSSIA'S ANSWER TO THE GREAT POWERS.

LONDON, April 24—Evening.—Prussia has replied to the proposition for a settlement of the Luxembourg question recently submitted by the great powers of Europe. She denies that she is arming, but emphatically reiterates that she will not evacuate Luxembourg. War is now regarded as almost certain.

ITALY.
A ROYAL WEDDING POSTPONED.

FLORENCE, April 24.—The marriage of the Crown Prince Humbert with one of the Archduchesses of Austria has been postponed.

PORTUGAL.
SERIOUS RIOT AT LISBON.

LISBON, April 24.—A serious *émeute* is reported to have occurred at Oporto. A frigate has been sent there to assist in restoring order.

FRANCE.
PRINCE NAPOLEON GONE TO ITALY.

PARIS, April 24.—Prince Napoleon has gone to Italy.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.
THE GERMANS SENDING OUR BONDS TO ENGLAND, ETC.

LONDON, April 24—Evening.—The importation of American bonds from Germany, for sale at this market, continues very great. The closing rate for the issue of 1862 at Frankfort, this evening, was 71⅛.

ANTWERP, April 24.—Petroleum closed at 45 francs per bbl. for standard white.

French Opinion on the War Question.

By the Steamer Cuba.

BOSTON, April 25.—The Paris *Liberte* says: "Public meetings all over the country should make known to M. de Bismark that if there is a German nation there is also a French nation. That if there is German patriotism which is susceptible, there is French patriotism which is 'touchy.' That, in a word, the German people, excited, misled, and made to serve Prussian ambition, will find itself opposed not only by the French army, but by the French people, determined to defend their independence, and to tear in pieces the treaties of 1815."

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, April 25.

A Flurry About a Missing Bond.

Quite a flurry was created at the Treasury Department last night by the fact that all the employes of the Printing Bureau, fifty males and several hundred females, were detained while search was being made for a missing sheet that was being printed for a thousand dollar certificate of indebtedness. The employes were detained some hours, but the missing sheet was not found.

The Alabama Injunction Case.

Charles O'Conor and Robert J. Walker will argue the Alabama injunction case on Friday. The Attorney-General will deny the jurisdiction of the Court, and the Court will sustain his point of objection.

The Japs.

The Japanese Commissioners will arrive here to-morrow.

Vacant Offices.

Under the advice of the Attorney-General, the President will soon appoint special agents to be placed in charge of offices left vacant by the Senate under the Tenure of Office bill.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO-DAY.

Store Destroyed by Fire—Loss $13,000—Success of the "Black Crook," Etc.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Messrs. Maudlebaum & Sons' grocery store, No. 107 Second street, was destroyed by fire last night, to the extent of $10,000 to $12,000. It is fully insured.

The *Black Crook* opened at Deagle's Varieties last night. Every part of the house was literally jammed long before the play commenced, and hundreds failed to gain admission. The wardrobe and scenery is said by competent judges to be far superior to Niblo's, in New York. Mr. Deagle spent about $40,000 in bringing this piece out.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—A despatch from Julesburg says that the Indians stampeded a large number of cattle five hundred yards from Fort Mitchell, on the 13th inst. The Indians afterwards attempted to draw the garrison out of the fort, but without success. The number of the Indians is estimated at 2500.

It is reported that a large party of Sioux are on Rawhide creek, wishing to come to Fort Laramie and live peaceably with the whites.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Cotton quiet; sales at 24½@25c. Flour active, market without decided change; 8000 barrels sold. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn firmer; 21,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 87. Oats active, 1c. higher; 50,000 bushels sold; State, 82c.; Western, 74½@76c. Provisions quiet, dull, and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

—M. de Sainte-Aulaire has issued a second edition of his "Correspondance Complète de Madame du Deffaud," which contains, in the shape of fresh materials, a number of letters addressed by the Duchess de Choiseul to Madame du Deffaud, besides a series which the latter scribbled to a M. Crawford, who is only remembered in history from his having introduced her to Horace Walpole. The new letters shed no new light on Madame du Deffaud, whom Walpole characterized as "exacting beyond belief."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Their Operations During the Year 1866—Interesting and Valuable Statistics—Forty-Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Control.

We have received from Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of School Controllers, an advance copy of the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Board, for the year 1866. The comparative expenses of the years 1865 and 1866 are shown in the following statement:—

	1866.	1865.
Salaries of teachers	$545,552·77	$537,273·38
Rents of school houses	42,486·45	39,595·73
Ground rents	19,173·96	12,569·59
Books and stationery	74,999·92	65,382·68
Repairs and additions to school houses	36,140·25	23,850·49
Fuel	41,482·53	44,437·78
Furnaces and stoves	10,764·05	9,445·92
Janitors' wages	47,496·33	47,009·24
Furniture	21,570·66	13,708·39
Printing and petty expenses	7,530·16	6,810·90
Clerk hire	2,649·99	2,650·00
New school house paid out of annual appropriation	13,481·67	....
General expenses	15,519·19	14,777·77
Total expense for the year	$877,757·93	$817,419·87
Deduct cost of new school house	13,481·67	
Current expenses of year	$864,276·26	
	817,419·87	
Increase in expenses	$46,856·39	

Of the loan created July 18, 1860, for the erection of new school houses, the sum of $20,500 remained unexpended. To this must be added the sum of $1,000,000, the amount of the loan of December 1, 1864, making the total available amount for this purpose, $1,020,500. Of this there was expended during the past year $15,666·67; on account of City Solicitor's Department, $2500,00; and on account of new school houses, $119,362·42—a total of $137,529·09, which leaves a balance of $882,970·91.

The rapid progress made by our Public School system is shown in the following table, compiled from the various reports:—

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Annual Expenses.	Invested in Real Estate and Furniture at close of each year.
1818	13	13	3,082	$23,708·81	$17,967·10
1819	14	14	3,353	33,070·11	40,383·39
1820	14	14	5,669	21,848·67	51,128·67
1821	14	14	3,269	19,421·76	56,178·18
1822	16	16	3,147	15,444·29	57,510·86
1823	16	16	3,106	16,795·98	57,747·10
1824	16	16	3,518	25,599·39	66,146·48
1825	17	17	4,147	23,081·33	71,003·47
1826	20	20	4,692	20,699·16	71,355·94
1827	20	20	4,603	29,515·11	77,098·11
1828	20	20	5,057	30,178·95	83,639·62
1829	21	21	5,083	33,756·78	92,750·47
1830	23	23	5,371	32,100·75	98,124·90
1831	26	26	5,508	27,595·15	98,437·00
1832	27	27	5,758	53,042·10	121,527·07
1833	37	37	7,865	74,170·41	162,445·58
1834	44	44	9,544	55,782·45	174,753·02
1835	43	43	9,346	46,906·81	176,314·29
1836	75	75	11,127	75,017·16	200,101·71
1837	131	185	17,000	191,640·21	314,011·62
1838	167	257	18,794	188,741·91	396,764·32
1839	173	280	21,968	147,749·44	424,252·54
1840	180	309	23,192	174,287·53	466,048·58
1841	184	339	27,808	216,380·50	522,971·30
1843*	214	499	33,130	373,881·68	607,640·46
1844	217	526	33,289	219,736·56	626,154·06
1845	234	554	36,665	227,205·42	647,259·73
1846	240	561	37,025	247,418·34	678,526·51
1847	232	595	37,535	272,331·54	723,845·96
1848	236	631	40,291	285,331·69	763,278·78
1849	250	695	43,193	270,876·01	777,529·89
1850	256	727	45,383	332,433·21	883,751·33
1851	270	781	48,056	366,361·62	889,465·01
1852	279	824	49,635	446,199·59	993,344·05
1853	286	840	50,085	411,303·85	1,005,439·22
1854*	288	876	52,073	685,079·74	1,171,787·79
1855	303	935	54,813	520,786·22	1,236,823·61
1856†	304	940	55,099	570,111·49	1,261,602·21
1857	306	955	57,521	484,625·25	1,302,822·41
1858	314	1013	59,400	475,781·49	1,337,022·18
1859	323	1062	61,745	518,802·67	1,380,908·94
1860	335	1097	63,539	512,014·16	1,390,276·80
1861	347	1148	67,095	546,430·32	1,441,999·26
1862	357	1194	68,954	604,100·51	1,493,721·72
1863	366	1239	71,745	741,967·47	1,563,332·57
1864	376	1278	74,344	822,162·18	1,617,855·27
1865	373	1300	75,836	817,419·87	1,683,636·98
1866	374	1314	77,164	864,276·26	1,765,593·61

* Periods of 1½ years. † Period of 1¼ years.

The number of schools and teachers in the several Sections, during the years 1865 and 1866, is shown in the following table:—

SECTIONS.	Schools: Grammar.	Secondary.	Primary.	Unclassified.	Total, 1866.	Total, 1865.	Teachers: Male.	Female.	Total, 1866.	Total, 1865.
High Schools	...	...	...	...	2	2	14	11	25	26
1st	2	2	7	3	14	14	2	39	41	41
2d	2	4	10	...	16	16	1	51	52	53
3d	2	5	9	...	16	16	1	55	56	56
4th	2	2	9	...	13	13	1	40	41	37
5th	4	2	6	...	12	12	2	41	43	43
6th	2	2	4	...	8	8	1	32	33	33
7th	2	4	6	1	13	13	1	53	54	54
8th	2	2	4	...	8	8	1	30	31	31
9th	2	3	5	...	10	10	1	35	36	37
10th	2	4	6	...	12	12	1	52	53	53
11th	2	2	7	...	11	11	1	42	43	43
12th	...	4	6	1	11	11	1	36	37	37
13th	2	4	4	...	10	10	1	37	38	38
14th	4	4	8	...	16	15	2	67	69	70
15th	2	4	12	...	18	18	1	80	81	79
16th	2	2	6	...	10	10	1	45	46	46
17th	2	2	7	...	11	11	1	46	47	47
18th	2	3	13	...	18	18	1	71	72	72
19th	2	3	10	...	15	15	1	68	69	67
20th	2	2	11	3	18	17	3	62	67	63
21st	5	...	7	5	17	17	8	39	47	45
22d	4	1	5	8	18	18	6	33	39	39
23d	4	1	5	13	23	23	13	36	49	48
24th	...	1	5	5	11	11	3	26	29	24
25th	2	1	6	6	15	15	4	29	33	33
26th	1	3	6	4	14	14	4	39	43	43
27th	2	2	3	7	14	14	2	40	42	42
Totals	60	69	187	56	374	373	79	1235	1314	1300

The following table shows the attendance at the different schools during the year 1866, as compared with that of 1865:—

SECTIONS.	Pupils Registered in 1866: Boys	Girls	Total Number of Pupils at End of Year: 1866.	1865.	Average Attendance: 1866.	1865.
Boys' High School	477	......	477	412	477	440
Girls' High School	......	344	344	328	336	305
1st	1224	1397	2621	2615	2186	2146
2d	1824	1581	3405	3304	2806	2794
3d	1375	1853	3226	3197	2861	2780
4th	1318	1238	2556	2305	2140	1933
5th	1321	1160	2481	2332	2098	1915
6th	834	974	1808	1870	1611	1616
7th	1520	1596	3116	3130	2780	2750
8th	899	797	1696	1729	1484	1523
9th	1017	911	1928	1809	1752	1613
10th	1467	1591	3058	3019	2760	2751
11th	1215	1230	2445	2415	2142	2160
12th	1156	1114	2270	2228	2015	1953
13th	1001	1013	2014	1970	1855	1822
14th	1857	1852	3709	3708	3458	3440
15th	2107	2685	4790	4688	4212	4134
16th	1413	1374	2787	2829	2482	2407
17th	1378	1293	2671	2654	2505	2485
18th	2084	2169	4250	4279	3843	3796
19th	2001	1890	3891	3891	3414	3327
20th	2021	2051	4072	4007	3603	3274
21st	1425	1346	2791	2843	2206	2186
22d	1267	1124	2391	2424	1994	1878
23d	1626	1312	2933	2899	2105	2174
24th	707	674	1786	1572	1498	1106
25th	1245	1151	2396	2223	1645	2183
26th	1497	1409	2906	2803	2338	2281
27th	1222	1130	2332	2383	1907	1845
Totals	38504	38253	77164	75836	66333	65017

The following table exhibiting the number of applicants for the position of teacher during the past year, with the result of the examinations, shows how thoroughly qualified they must be in order to secure the necessary certificate:—

	No. of Applicants.	No. granted Certificates.
First Examination, May 10 and 11:—		
For 1st class Certificates	15	2
2d, 3d, and 4th class Certificates	241	112
Second Examination, Nov. 8 and 9:—		
For 1st class Certificates	15	3
2d, 3d, and 4th class Certificates	100	71
First Special Examination:—		
For 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th class Certificates	6	5
Second Special Examination:—		
For 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th class Certificates	9	7
Third Examination:—		
For 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th class Certificates	15	11
Fourth Special Examination:—		
For 2d, 3d, and 4th class Certificates (colored)	5	4
Fifth Special Examination:—		
For 2d class Certificates	6	2
For 4th class Certificates	1	3
Total	479	221

In addition to the above, the report contains many valuable tables of statistics, showing the relative cost of the education of scholars in the public schools in this and other cities of the State and country.

The cost of each pupil in the different grades of schools in this city was as follows:—

	Average Attendants.	Total Cost.	Cost of Each.	Cost per day in cents.
Boys' High School	477	$32,659	$68·47	18·76
Girls' High School	336	11,925	35·49	9·1·
Other schools	65,520	817,654	12·47	3·41
Schools, all grades	66,333	$877,758	13·23	3·62

In conclusion, we give the following table, which is extremely interesting and valuable, the last column of which shows the average number of pupils to each teacher, computed from the actual number in attendance at the end of the year, except in the cities of Chicago San Francisco, Cincinnati, New York, and Troy, where the proportion is based upon the average attendance during the year:—

NAME OF CITY.	Date of Statistics.	Total No. Pupils registered during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. Teachers at end of year.	Average Salary of Teachers.	Average Cost of each Pupil.	Proportion of Pupils to Teachers.
New York	1865	182,253	75,274	2055	$668	$30·44	39·6
Philadelphia	1866	129,226	66,333	1314	415	13·23	50·1
Brooklyn	1866	53,937	23,619	537	489	17·56	44·0
Baltimore	1865	25 721	14,600	377	475	20·09	42·3
Boston	1865	...	25,001	604	617	28·11	41·4
Cincinnati	1866	24,898	16,845	381	627	19·13	43·8
St. Louis	1865	13,926	8,121	184	668	33·23	44·1
Chicago	1866	25,241	13,564	265	693	16·10	51·2
Buffalo	1864	...	7,278	250	443	20·50	29·1
Newark	1865	10,799	5,575	129	458	13·45	43·2
Louisville	1866	9,719	5,629	132	676	40·56	42·6
Albany	1862	9,614	4,463	...	...	...	...
Washington	1864	4,895	2,823	60	515	26·71	47·1
San Francisco	1866	11,552	8,132	206	1060	52·59	46·5
Providence	1865	7,137	4,375	151	...	...	47·3
Pittsburg	1866	8,216	...	122	506	20·56	35·4
Rochester	1865	9,193	4,716	107	...	...	44·1
Detroit	1865	8,445	4,090	86	434	14·27	58·0
Milwaukee	1866	7,968	3,829	84	423	...	45·6
Cleveland	1865	8,325	4,889	98	599	...	49·8
New Haven	1866	...	3,908	96	475	20·09	40·7
Troy	1865	7,388	3,458	101	367	16·60	34·2
Lowell	1865	8,204	4,017	94	448	15·08	42·7
Allegheny City	1866	5,545	3,407	76	401	13·06	44·8

THE STATE TAX.—Various journals in this city and throughout the State having made statements to the effect that, by action of the Legislature, the State tax on personal property had been abolished, all such will be found entirely erroneous, by a perusal of the following:—

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, Pa., April 23, 1867.—*Editors of Evening Telegraph:*—Many of the journals of the State have given currency to the following:—

"The Legislature has passed an act abolishing the State tax on personal property, and substituting therefor a levy of $300, apportioned among the different counties according to population."

Allow me to say that no such act has been sent to this Department for examination and approval, and that, consequently, no such act could have received the concurrent sanction of the two Houses of the Legislature. As it is desirable that the prevailing erroneous impression in regard to this matter should be corrected, I would respectfully request the insertion of the above-stated fact in your columns.

Yours, very truly, ISAAC B. GARA, Assistant Secretary of State.

A GRAND REUNION FESTIVAL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE'S UNION LEAGUE ASSOCIATION, of this city, will take place on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth. All the friends of freedom's cause, all those who engaged in the elevation of the colored people of this city, aiding them to obtain the right of travel in our city cars, and the public generally, are respectfully invited. Among the speakers announced are Hons. M. B. Lowry and James N. Kerns, and several members of the State Legislature. Some other of the principal features of interest which are made public will be good music, a grand promenade, and delectable refreshments—so that the most fastidious taste can have a satisfactory choice among all the departments of this reunion celebration.

A LATE CONTRABANDIST.—Henry Smith, a man of color, who is a native of Virginia, and was at one time the personal chattel of one bitter F. F. V., resided, until last evening, with Mr. Molenski, at No. 1414 Walnut street. Yesterday that gentleman discovered, when looking over his wardrobe, that certain flannels and shirts, etc., were missing. He questioned Smith, who not giving satisfactory replies, was arrested. Being searched, one of the articles was found upon him, and a look into his washing, in the possession of a woman at No. 1009 Lombard street, revealed the other articles. Alderman Tunison committed Smith to appear at Court.

ROBBERIES.—The store of R. V. Massey, Jr., located at No. 428 N. Third street, was entered last night by some parties unknown, who gained access to the counting-room by forcing off a shutter in the rear part of the building. The safe was broken open, and about $30 in money appropriated.

The tavern of John Hagan, No. 2313 Callowhill street, was entered some time this morning through the cellar door. By means of the trapdoor, the thieves came up behind the counter, and stole from the money-drawer $22 worth of new nickel coins, $7 in new pennies, a lot of old coins, four bottles of the best brandy, one box of cigars, and a quantity of tobacco.

A YOUNG BOY AT AN OLD DODGE.—William Gramlich, aged 13, was caught in an operation which caused his arrest at Cadwalader and Master streets this morning. William stationed himself on one of the many trucks which composed a train on the North Penna. Railroad. After the train had started, and when passing Master street, he, under cover of darkness, threw off a quantity of pig-iron, and then managed to get off himself. He was soon after taken into custody, and was held by Alderman Shoemaker in default of $500 bail.

NOT DECREASING.—The police reports indicate no abatement of importance, but exhibit a gradual increase. Last night a number of persons, about twenty-eight, managed in some way or other to get outside of such great quantities of the "potable" that they were soon in a state of quiescence. Not able to take care of themselves, they were lodged in the Second District Station, Lieutenant Hampton, and in the morning were obliged to pay their lodging fees, and then permitted to depart.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The members composing the Chamber of Commerce, of the city of Philadelphia, held their annual election this morning for officers to serve the ensuing year. The vote resulted as follows:—President, Joseph S. Perot; Managers, Alexander G. Cattell, James A. Wright, Howard Hinchman, Charles H. Cummings, Seneca E. Malone, Nathan Brooke, John H. Michener, and Charles Knecht; Treasurer, Samuel L. Ward.

ANOTHER ONE CAUGHT.—Charles Anderson, aged 20, was arrested last night by Officer Grant, at his residence, on Frankford road below Wildey street, for an alleged complicity in the robbery of Sheppard's shipyard, at Beach and Shackamaxon streets, of iron, copper, and brass fastenings. It will be remembered that one Peacock was brought up yesterday for the same offense. Alderman Clouds held Anderson, in default of $600 bail, for a further hearing.

THE NEW SPRING STYLES—BONNETS—DRESS FABRICS—CLOAKS—SHAWLS—PARASOLS—NOVELTIES IN VOGUE AND NOVELTIES IN PROSPECT.—The close of Lent has afforded the fashionable world an opportunity of "coming out," arrayed in all the novelties which they have adopted for the present season. At the regular spring opening in millinery, a couple of weeks ago, we gave some account of the various styles of hats and bonnets which the autocrats of that department had decreed up to that date. But now that the fair devotees of fashion have had ample time to subject these "styles" to a proper scrutiny, and to pass their deliberate opinion upon them, it may not be amiss to revert to the subject again. And here, at the very outset, we find some hesitation prevailing in certain quarters, springing from a rumor which comes all the way from the Tuileries, to the effect that the leaders of fashion in the *salons* of the "gay capital" are engaged in discussing the momentous question as to whether or not they shall do away with the bonnet altogether, and substitute in its place a fragment of costly lace, the hair being elaborately dressed to give this fantastic arrangement a becoming and proper effect. In the absence of positive advices upon this subject, we can do nothing more than advert to it, and then proceed to notice the novelties which are positively in vogue and unquestionably fashionable.

The variety in bonnets is confined to the shape rather than to the material or mode of trimming. A favorite in the way of a "white chip" is noticeable. A delicate pink flower is worn in front of this, while the lower portion of the crown terminates in small points, from which dangle the obnoxious crystal pendants whose sway, it seems, is not yet terminated. There is also a "Marie Antoinette" style, made up of white crape, with an embroidery of white silk cord and crystal beads upon the crown. A double wreath of small leaves and flowers sets off the brim, while the strings are long, and narrow, and ornamented with wide tulle. There is likewise another "white chip" pattern, which has, in the way of trimming, maize ribbon, black lace, jet, and, now and then, a straw leaf. There have not been many new colors introduced as yet, but one entitled Bismark is favorably regarded by many. Where this is employed the streamers are edged with lace, and further ornamented with a flower on the left, and a trailing vine of leaves in bronze. This new color, however, has its decided foes, who allege that it imparts a sallow tinge to the complexion. As we can conceive of no such perversity of taste as to bring sallowness into fashion, the adherents of "Bismark" may not become very numerous.

For the especial benefit of the young girls—those who are still "too young to leave their mothers," we imagine—some fertile genius has devised a very odd and entirely new shape, which has been christened the "Agrippa." In the centre it is almost wide enough to cover the top of the head. Thence it tapers off to points, which are tied together, but there are no ties in front. For a carriage hat, white shirred illusion, dotted with crystal pearls, and with crystal pendants dangling from the edge, is popular. There are also several patterns of white crape hats, ornamented with tuberoses and black point lace, or studded with amber pendants. Amber trimming, indeed, is highly favored, the pale, clear hue being the more fashionable, as well as the most expensive.

Opera bonnets are made of soft, downy white marabout, trimmed with metallic ornaments, roses or lilies, and crystal drops. Less expensive than these are evening hats with a shirred tulle crown, crossed with straw cord, a bandeau of forget-me-nots and crystal pearls, with a straw cord and tassel falling over the right shoulder. A still greater novelty than all the others is an arrangement of simple peacock feathers, which has found some adherents in New York; but we doubt if it meets with any favor in this locality.

In the matter of veils, we find a new style in the shape of a half handkerchief. These are attached to the bonnet in front, and worn thrown back over it.

In the department of dress fabrics, the importations have not been so large as last year; but many of those displayed for sale are of very rich material and neatly figured, while others are positively grotesque in that respect. Black silks, brocaded with figures of insects and miniature birds, brightly tinted and ornamented with gold thread, appear to be gaining favor, but should be set off with trimmings which are altogether too costly to render them extremely popular with us. For out-door suits there is a new material, composed entirely of cotton, and called "velveteen," which, though quite firm, is not too heavy to be worn at this time of the year. There still prevails a great variety in the cutting and trimming of dresses. The gored dresses, with skirt and body cut in one, are passing out of fashion; and in their place, among numerous others, is one which has plain front and sides, with the back breadths straight and gathered up, as in the days of "busties." Still another has each breadth of the gored skirt full, so as to hang more gracefully than the plain skirt. For evening dresses, pearl-colored or white corded silk is used, with a bodice of velvet. Short walking dresses are generally made in one skirt, although the double skirts are still fashionable.

In the way of cloaks there are no novelties, white or light colors being preferred for walking purposes. They are cut quite short, and trimmed according to the wearer's preferences. Nor are there any novelties announced in the way of lace shawls. Heavily embroidered muslin shawls can be had by those who desire them, while white lace or muslin bodies are still popular, and likely to continue so. But plain linen collars must be cast aside for the Shakespearian points, embroidered, or edged with Valenciennes. Parasols, to be quite fashionable, should be elaborately embroidered, and covered with lace, imitation or real. Heavy fringes and stripes of bright, contrasting colors are also to be noticed, as well as embroideries in amber, jet, and gold. The newest style, perhaps, is made up of satin, with a contrasted lining, a narrow edge of white lace, and an absence of embroidery.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.—Samuel Budd was before Recorder Eneu this morning, charged with fraud. He entered into a conspiracy with one William K. Lewis to defraud the uncle of the latter, Daniel B. Lewis, residing in Hamburg, Berks county, in this State. The latter gentleman is an administrator of an estate, and always having large sums of money at his command, the parties thought they could easily victimize him.

Accordingly, Budd visited him at his place of residence, about five months ago, representing that his name was Senora, an attorney-at-law in this city, and desired to sell a bond purporting to be signed by James B. Jarvis, of Broadway, New York. It represented to cover property to the amount of $25,000. The complainant was induced to purchase the bond for $5000. About a month ago he visited New York, and on making inquiry relative to the party, was informed that no one of that name resided at the place mentioned to him. He immediately came to this city and placed the case in the hands of Detectives Webb and R. R. Smith.

Detective Samuel Smith proceeded to Budd's place of abode two or three times, but could not find him. He at last searched the house, and discovered the individual. After a hearing the Recorder bound him over in the sum of $6000 bail for a further hearing on Monday, May 6. William K. Lewis had not been arrested up to the latest accounts.

A MERITORIOUS DISCOVERY.—Every judicious housekeeper justly holds in high estimation the great utility of a superior kitchen range. This large class of the community will be gratified to learn that Mr. J. S. Clark, the well-known inventor of the best and most celebrated improvements in stove and ranges, has perfected and is now introducing his Gold Medal Range, which is pronounced by the most competent judges to be far superior to all others.

The merits of this highly improved range consist in its great economy of fuel, its simplicity and convenience of management, and the efficiency and quickness with which it performs the important processes of cooking and baking. It will heat water for a bath-room, and will heat three rooms comfortably. Send for a circular. J. S. Clark, 1008 Market street.

WE ARE SELLING

Cassimere Suits, all wool, as low as	$10 00
" " better, for	12 00
" " " "	15 00
Black Suits, all wool, as low as	18 00
" " better for	20 00
" " " "	25 00

Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit and manufactured with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms—Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy Appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WE WELCOME to our columns again our old friend Dr. Humphreys and his Specific Homœopathic Remedies. We have known the Dr. for many years, and know him as a conscientious Christian gentleman and an accomplished physician. We have used his Specifics ourselves, and they are used extensively among our friends, and are free to say that they are all that they claim to be—invaluable Family Medicines. All who have the pleasure of Dr. H.'s acquaintance know that he would offer nothing to the public unless it was fully up to the standard of recommendation.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

DEPOT, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

DO NOT be deceived. No foreign perfumes can be imported for sale at the present rate of duty. Vile imitations of them are imposed upon the credulous. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" stands alone, unapproached, incomparable; the most popular floral extract in existence, and far ahead of anything of the kind that Europe has ever produced.—*New Haven Register.*

THE PRESIDENT was surprised at the Japanese being so handsomely dressed. Fat-Tom-Matto, the Interpreter, explained to the President that their dress was fashioned after a suit sent the Tycoon by Charles Stokes & Co., the Eminent Clothiers of Philadelphia, at the time of the visit of the last embassy. The good sense of the Japs in adopting this style was commented upon by the whole Cabinet.

FINE ASSORTMENT of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Girard Row, Conrad's, No. 1107 Chesnut street. Also, a complete line of Lubin's Extracts, Lous Soaps, all standard French, English, and domestic Toilet Articles, Perfumery, etc.: Carrying Bags, silk and cotton Umbrellas, etc, etc. All new, at specially low rates. Ladies' goods for the toilet in profusion.

SLIPS AND FURNITURE COVERS.—A large assortment of Linens, of every shade and quality, for Slips, can be sold cheaper than at any house in town. Thoroughly competent hands to make, cut, and fit them. W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—
Pure Curled Hair Mattresses,
And every description of Bedding.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street.

UPHOLSTERY.
Promptness,
Purity of materials,
Good workmanship,
Low charges,
W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MAY COUPONS,
GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

CARPETS LAID at a moment's notice, by upholsterers qualified by long experience at the business. No work performed but in the most thorough and finished manner, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PHOTOGRAPH and picture frames on hand and made to order. Also a fine assortment of Wreath Frames for preserved flowers or Hair work, wholesale and retail. The trade supplied at a liberal discount. Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street.

AUCTION CURTAINS.—A large assortment of every kind of Curtain, from the heaviest *French* lace, cheap at sixty dollars, to the lowest price Nottingham curtain, one dollar. W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

WHAT FEELS BETTER than a comfortable, easy, and good fitting shirt, such as the Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street?

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BLUNDIN—LEVY.—On the evening of the 18th instant, by the Rev. J. W. Claxton, Mr. RICHARD BLUNDIN to Miss ANNIE E., daughter of John P. Levy, Esq., both of West Philadelphia. No cards.

KRAM—McGRATH.—On the 22d instant, by the Rev. H. Lane, HARRY KRAM, of Phœnixville, to Miss ALICE McGRATH, daughter of M. McGrath, Esq., of this city. No cards.

SPERING—FLICK.—On Wednesday evening, April 24, 1867, at All Saints' Episcopal Church, by the Rev. George Bringhurst, Mr. CHARLES SPERING and Miss LOUISA FLICK, all of this city. *

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 20th instant, Miss MARY ANN EMMIE BAKER.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mary Baker, No. 340 Julianna street, on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. *

BIRD.—On the 23d instant, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH, daughter of David and Elizabeth Bird, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Darby road, near Church lane, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

BROWN.—On Fourth-day morning, the 24th instant, LAURA HOWELL, daughter of the late William H. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John S. Jenks, No. 1927 Arch street, on Seventh day morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock. ***

PIPER.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. LYDIA ANN, wife of G. W. Piper, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 963 Beach street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SPADING FORKS, MANURE FORKS, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, and other Garden Tools, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

QUOITS, OF GALVANIZED OR PLAIN Iron—four sizes in stock. Also, various sizes of Iron Dumb Bells. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A CONVENIENT ARTICLE FOR HOUSEkeepers, Dealers, or Manufacturers is the Patent Graduated Measure and Funnel. It dispenses with the use of several sizes of measures, and enables you to pour into narrow-mouthed vessels without a funnel. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO., JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON
Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

MEAD & CO.,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR.
Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN.....$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$25
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$27
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$33
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$35
MEAD & CO.
ARE NOW AT
NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.
MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

1028 CHESNUT.
I. J. TAYLOR,
JEWELLER.
The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising
FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,
And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
1028. [3 26 tuths3m5p

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

FOR SALE.

LINWOOD BUILDING LOTS—FOR SALE, near LINWOOD STATION, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, Delaware county, Pa., a large number of very desirable LOTS, pleasantly situated, having an extensive view of the river Delaware; close to Schools, Churches, Post Office, and Stores. Good Spring Water abounds. The location high and healthy, within three-quarters of an hour's ride of Philadelphia; accessible, some eight or ten times a day, by either railroad cars or steamboat. Few places are so convenient for a residence for persons doing business in Philadelphia, or for persons retiring from business.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, at Marcus Hook Steamboat Landing, or at Linwood Station, or at office of JAMES R. CUMMINS, No. 504 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. SAMUEL T. WALKER, Agent.

N. B.—Several good Farms close by are also offered for sale. 4 24 4trp

FOR SALE—IN GERMANTOWN, A DEsirable Cottage Residence, 11 rooms, location high and healthy, lot 30 by 110 feet, ten minutes' walk from either Church Lane Station, or Germantown Depot. The house is in perfect order from roof to cellar, and beautifully shaded. The garden is in perfect order also. Bath, with gas and hydrant water up stairs. Would be a splendid location for a physician. Price, $6300; only $3000 cash required. Possession immediately. WILLIAM T. WILSON, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 4 24 6t4p

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER, Administratrix. 3 29 1f

FOR SALE — THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 559 North TWENTY-FIFTH Street, below Green, eight rooms, with bath. In good order. Immediate possession. Price, $3500. Apply to H. L. HAINES, Conveyancer, 4 22 5t* No 530 WALNUT Street.

ELEGANT ARCH STREET RESIDENCE for sale, in perfect order, with every modern convenience. W. MAULE, 4 18thstu6t* No. 311½ WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE Furnished Residence situated No. 110 TULPEHOCKEN Street, Germantown, from June 1 until the 1st day of October or November. Apply on the premises. 4 20 6t*

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT $25. SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address H. HALL & CO., No. 724 CHESNUT Street, 4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.
Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.
A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.
Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.
CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.
All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.
N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 2stuths3m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR, SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p§

FOURTH EDITION

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

New Schedule of Movements—Visit to the President, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 25.—The arrangements for the future movements of the Japanese Commissioners, now in this city, have been materially changed. The whole company will depart for Washington to-morrow, instead of Saturday. No official visits will be made here until they have paid their respects to the President and Cabinet, and made known to them the ostensible object of their mission to this country. After a short stay in Washington they return to this city.

The Junior National Base-Ball Convention.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 25.—The delegates to the annual convention of the Junior Base-Ball National Association assembled to-day at the Cooper Institute. There are about seventy clubs represented in the Association, and the credentials of forty were received. This afternoon the proceedings were not of an important nature, but at a later hour many matters of interest will be considered.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$1250 5-20s '65.Jy cp.sm	107½	2 0 sh Reading.....b30..	51⅝
$500 City 6s, New.......	96	100 do.......s5wn..	51⅝
$4000 do.. New.......	96	100 do...........s5..	51¼
$200 do.. New.......	100¾	300 do..........b15..	51⅝
$1000 Pa 5s, past due...	100⅞	100 do.......s5int..	51¼
$2000 Susq Bds...........	65	200 do......s5int..	51¼
100 sh Sch N Pf.....2d..	30⅞	100 do..........b30..	51·31
100 sh Read R............	51½	10 do...........trf..	51
300 do..........ls..	51½		

—Queer gifts sometimes find their way into collecting plates. Thus, at a recent missionary meeting at the Horns, Kensington, there was found a gold chain for which £2 10s. has been realized. And the other evening one of the contributions at St. James', Holloway, for the London female penitentiary, was a gold pencil case.

—A Parliamentary return shows that the actual expenditure in England down to the present year on fortifications begun since 1860, amounts to £4,556,633, and a further sum of £2,438,367 will be required to complete the works in progress, bringing the expenditure up to £6,995,000.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, 4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. } FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail. Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, 4 11 tuths5p§ No. 631 MARKET Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

FINE CHOCOLATE.
FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.,
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
JAPANNED WARE,
WOODEN-WARE.
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
4 10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

REMOVED.
JOHN THORNLEY,
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY,
No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,
Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),
PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE.
And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes 4 1 1mrp*

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE—CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), April 25, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, May 4, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following-named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Axes, Pick,	Axes, Felling,	Boots,
Blankets,	Infantry Coats,	Great Coats,
Forage Caps,	Drawers,	Trowsers,
Canteens,	Camp Kettles,	Cap Covers,
Knapsacks,	Stockings,	Spades,
Scales (Brass),	Bedsacks,	Shirts, etc.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.
By order of Bvt. Major-General GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army,
4 25 8t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

THE MAN WHO LIVED BY HIS WITS.

BY CHARLES CLARKE,

AUTHOR OF "CHARLIE THORNHILL," "WHICH IS WINNER?" ETC.

Lives by his wits! That's a very extraordinary expression; and considering the amount of wits, and the many necessities of life to be got by them, requires close and careful analysis. Whether a man may be said to live by his own wits, rather than by the absence of them in other people, admits of doubt; though, to be sure, as a one-eyed man is a king among blind ones, so some credit must be given to the man who lives at all amongst his fellow-creatures. Neither is it an easy matter, after all, to come by more than one's own in such a jostling, pushing, unscrupulous world as this has become since the Reform bill of '32, a period when this much admired Constitution was supposed to have reached the very zenith of perfection, and to have been secured from any further tinkering, until the Greek Calends at least.

Perhaps that celebrated movement did really sharpen men's intellec ts; for since that time here has been a struggle, and a pace, wholly unprecedented. Bubble railways and companies, limited liabilities of unlimited assurance, mines, aqueducts, tunnels, building and drainage societies, reclamation of common land and common sewage, and hundreds of other things afloat, besides the British navy, which require a certain amount of activity and brains unknown, save in exceptional cases, when George IV was king. What have become of the idlers, the dandies of that period? Do they exist, or hide themselves in rocks and caves? Be well assured they would now be trodden down and killed if they ventured to show themselves in the crowd of hungry Greeks, whose subtle and accommodating intellects pervade society west as well as east of Temple Bar. What would Brummell have looked like as the chairman of a gigantic hotel company, promising its ten per cent. to some *roué* nobleman, or brother officer of the Tenth Hussars! How would they have bartered their scrip, and apportioned the shares, and put first an eighth, and then an additional sixteenth into their pockets, as the price of their honorable names and services! I tell you, if those men had lived now, they would have had no more chance of living by their wits, than the old Exeter Tally-ho would have of beating the express train with its team.

There's so much difference between greatness and goodness, that I hardly know whether to live by one's wits is a complimentary explanation of one's career. I rather think not; and yet it ought to be. What more honorable occupation can a man find for his intelligence than that of providing bread and butter for himself? There are so many ways of doing it—not all equally proper. But as all are seized upon by somebody, it behoves the starveling to take that which comes to hand—and some have a talent for one thing, some for another; but I don't think much of a talent for starving in a land where everybody is helping himself.

Men who live by their wits are not such as have a great turn for legitimate business. I do not know that implies even honesty; certainly not perseverance and respectability. It is not consistent with Exeter Hall, at first sight, though some of those gentlemen do pretty well in that way; nor drab shorts, except as far as muffins and a cold shoulder are concerned. The man who sweeps a crossing has nothing to do with it, nor our bishops, colonial or otherwise. A policeman and a parish beadle are equally removed from it, and all who have a certain or limited income from Government or Consols. The censure, if any be conveyed, includes all who have no ostensible means of livelihood at all, and many men who have half-a-dozen methods of making both ends meet. It eminently embraces the waifs and strays of the turf, the only book analogous to such a wit being a betting-book. Hangers-on of great houses are indebted for the luxuries of life to their brains; and it is a mutual compliment to believe that they are appreciated. Some men pass through life very comfortably upon the only inheritance of which their parents have been unable to deprive them; and not unfrequently finish by landing themselves in a haven which, at the outset of their career, must have been but a remote chance.

My old acquaintance, Dick Whistler, was one of these. Of all the slippery dogs it was my luck to meet upon the ice this winter, Dick was the most so. There was nothing downright bad about him; but he was one of those mysterious beings that nobody knows anything about, but whom everybody knows. He had been so ever since my first acquaintance with him, and as that was in our schoolboy days, it's needless to say that it is some time ago. The way I renewed my acquaintance with him, after some little absence, was curious in itself. I was skating along, in a plain straightforward way, thinking of something, or nothing, *et totus in illis*, when I came suddenly in contact with a gentleman doing the spread eagle to an admiring crowd of ladies. Down he went, and as I stopped to apologize and assist the man in rising, I saw it was my old friend, Mr. Whistler. The place in which it happened was semi-private, and I verily believe Dick knew not a soul on the spot excepting myself; notwithstanding which he had evidently skated himself into the good graces of the women, and, as a matter of popularity, was already well ahead of the oldest inhabitant. It was quite his way.

"What in the world brought you here, my dear fellow?" said I, raising him from the ground, and assisting him to brush off the snow; "you are not staying in the house, are you?"

"Staying in the house!—oh, dear no—is there a house? I came down for half an hour's skating, because Herbert Beauchamp told me what good ice it was. And so it is, capital." And here the speaker commenced some more evolutions, with a certain air of self-possession, and the possession of everything else within his survey.

"And what are you doing, Dick?" said I, returning to the charge.

"I'm trying to do the outside edge back-w——"

"No, no, I don't mean that; I mean how are you getting on?"

"Oh, capitally; I'm all right. Living by my wits, since I saw you in the spring." I jumped at once to a conclusion, though it proved to be the wrong one, east of Temple Bar.

"Now what should you say was a good investment? Mexican Bonds or Canada Trunks? Any chance of a rise in these last?" and here I pulled up and spoke rather seriously. "I want to invest five or six hundred pounds, and I dare say you know all about it."

"No, indeed, I don't. What in the world are Canada Trunks? not hair trunks—or beeches made of buffalo hides——" By this time, of course, I saw that his wits had not led him to the Stock Exchange. There was but one other course he could have gone, and I thought I might profit by it to the extent of a sovereign or two.

"What should you recommend for a long shot at the Derby now? I only put on a sovereign or two; so I must have your twenty or five-and-twenty to one, you see. It's no use backing a favorite at seven or eight to one;" and I looked mysterious s.

"You're quite right," replied he; and I made sure I had hit upon his new occupation. "I should say Marksman, if I were you. You'll get about twenty-five to one, and be sure to have a run for your money, if the horse is all right. Besides, it's better to stand a bit of themper than a rank bad 'un." Right this time, thought I, at all events.

"And so you find it answer pretty well, do you?" inquired I, after a pause; "the associations are not pleasant, that's the worst of it."

"How do you mean?" said he, evidently all abroad.

"I mean the associations of the turf are not pleasant, though I dare say there's good business to be done there. I understood you to say you had been living on it lately."

"I—living on the turf? No, not exactly, my good fellow. I've been writing for the magazines; and though I do the racing article for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, I can hardly be said to have gone upon the turf."

"Well, certainly not," said I, considerably relieved, though somewhat surprised; for I should have called his occupation anything but living on his wits, to judge by his productions.

I said that Dick Whistler was an acquaintance of long standing—so he is; and one of those men whose success in life is worth a study, if only as a curiosity. It can hardly be recommended as a model for imitation. As a boy at school he always lived by his wits, so to speak; that is, without any of the externals of other boys, he was always on a par with them. In the matter of clothes, parents, parcels, and exercises, there seemed to be about Dick a great family insolvency. Nobody came to see him, nobody gave him tips, nobody sent him hampers; but he managed to have friends, money, and pudding. He was most essentially good-humored, and endowed with a tact which never made him an enemy. I think he tried to write verses, in order that he might do other boys' exercises, but *poeta nascitur non fit*, so he got his own done, and apologized. He had even then a talent for being among the "big fellows," and the habit has stuck to him through life.

I heard of Dick Whistler at Cambridge. I don't know how he got there, or who sent him there. I never saw anybody who did know. He had no scholarship, nor fellowship, nor anything else, excepting friendship, to keep him afloat. He worked that ship, copper-bottomed A 1, pretty well. He took care to be seen always with good men; and although those were the days of rollicking, drinking, fox-hunting undergraduates, who left copes, and stoles, and chasubles, and fancy vestments to their betters, Dick Whistler left the university with a creditable *testamur*, and not overburdened with debt. This part of his career did him great credit, and paid in the long run remarkably well. His wits were not wool-gathering then.

When he came to London, hard work ought to have been his portion. It was all he had. So he took chambers in the Temple, as a near approach to learning. He was next thing to a clever fellow, to more clever fellows than one. An embryo chancellor was on his staircase, and the future Master of the Rolls lived opposite to him. As to Dick, he was to be seen any day on some good-looking hack, not his own, capering or soberly walking in the park, according to circumstances. He accommodated himself, too, to the club gridiron and a pint of stout, or to a French *menu* and Moet's very fine dry, with the same good humor. He never was without the one or the other, and he tried to look as if he didn't care which, and almost succeeded. He had grown up into rather a good-looking man, of easy, if not polished manners; and he knew his company, and how to treat it collectively and individually. Whatever he had went for pocket money and personal expenses. In these he never affected great luxury; and if he had two hundred a year, he made them do the duty of six, at the very least. He was well received by the swells, whom he knew; and he made an excellent living at this time out of his wits.

"I don't think you ever hunt, Whistler?" said my friend Tom Brampston to him, as he was strolling up St. James' street one fine October afternoon.

"No, I don't, Tom," replied he; "can't afford it."

"Money well laid out in your case. I'm sure Woodcraft would ask you down, if you did; only he doesn't know what to do with men who don't ride in the winter." So Dick meditated on these things, and thought he might as well visit Lord Woodcraft twice in the year as once. Dick did not know much about hunting, but thought he could do as other people, in which he was not far wrong. He left his dress to his tailor, and his horseflesh to the dealer, in whom he implicitly trusted. He tried a couple of good screws, and carried them into the borders of Lord Woodcraft's hunt.

"What sort of quarters have you got, Whistler, at Noman's Land; do they do you pretty well?" inquired my lord.

"The cookery is not quite equal to the Trois Frères," said Dick.

"No; I should think not. It's a pure British public; nothing more. You've got your own claret down, I suppose?"

"Well—no. I didn't intend to indulge in luxuries; but I must send up to town——"

"I'll tell you what you'd better do—come to me for a month."

"That's very good of you; but where shall I find stabling?" Dick had heard Woodcraft say a hundred times that he never took in dealers' horses.

"Stabling—oh! we've plenty of horses. Send these devils back to town. We shall hunt at Woodmanscroft on Tuesday, and you can come on afterwards." I need not say that Dick Whistler never missed his month afterwards, and hired no more horses.

It was only three or four days after our meeting that the frost broke. It broke very unexpectedly on Saturday afternoon, and notwithstanding its severity, the snow had kept the earth warm, and there was hunting on the Monday or Tuesday in most places. When skates were not available, leather breeches were; so Dick changed the *venue* from the Regent's Park or Serpentine to Woodmanscroft; for it was a principle of his not to live longer or more on club dinners, and the joint, than was absolutely necessary, though he never shrunk from the conditions of his career. I have no doubt many a man is better off upon honestly gained bread and cheese; but then he can hardly be said to be living by his wits, however laborious the occupation. The beauty of Dick's livelihood was, that there was no labor in it, and that it was as far removed from a bare existence, as clear turtle and *Ponch à la romaine* is from red-herrings and beer. Under these circumstances, and having laid down a principle to act by, after due deliberation he was quite right to look for fresh quarters where he knew they would be found. I record, to his shame, that he cared nothing whatever about hunting. He had certain instincts of sport about him like the wild Indian, it is true; but they extended no further than self-preservation. Hunting a fox, of all uneatable and unpoetical things in the world, was not *per se* to Dick's taste. It was accompanied with some danger and much inconvenience. But then the sport was as essential to Dick's wants just now as hunting the moose or buffalo is to the wants of the wild Indian. It was his object to be at Woodmanscroft, and he kept his object in view as steadily as the Indian did his dinner, and with as little idea of being turned aside from it.

And this object now had got beyond the mere pleasures of a good dinner or society, and had licked itself into a tangible shape. Dick Whistler had determined upon marrying an heiress; an heiress of good appearance and high family, who happened at the present time to be one of Lord Woodcraft's distinguished guests.

Lady Dorothy Peacham was the only surviving daughter of the late Lord Blossomville, and had forty thousand pounds of her own. She was a good-looking woman of eight-and-thirty, at a liberal calculation; and the only wonder is, that none of the penniless Foreign Office clerks, or mediæval majors of her own rank in life, had carried her off long before. However, there she was; and when Dick Whistler reached his noble host's hospitable roof, Lady Dorothy was very far from the least important person under it.

They did some hunting on Wednesday and Thursday. Dick got a fall from a not very tractable young 'un to which my lord's groom had treated him for first horse; and Lord Swansdown was nearly drowned in the river, which had overflowed its banks. Lady Dorothy did not hunt, but Cicely Prevost, the baronet's daughter, did; and engaged the attention of Major Thrustham, of the Guards, to his intense disgust, who lost the best twenty minutes of the season in shortening the lady's stirrup.

"It really looks as if the frost was gone," said his lordship, coming home on the Thursday evening in a warm fog, with a southwesterly breeze; "what do you think, Swansdown?"

"Devilish cold," said Lord Swansdown: "anyhow, I'm shivering."

"Oh, you've been in the water; no wonder you feel cold; but look at the sky." So they all looked at the sky, which gave a cheerful promise of a fall on the morrow. "I wish it mayn't be snow," said Dick, than which, however, he desired nothing more earnestly.

Fortune favors those who live by their wits, and in the present case she did so pre-eminently. She postponed the pleasures of at least a dozen people in one house, and thousands in other houses, to make an opportunity for a —— well —— fortune-hunter, which may account for the preference. The impossibility of making love in a six-days-a-week country is obvious. The morning absorbs an elaborate toilet, a hurried breakfast, much comforter and pea-jacket preparation, and a drive. The afternoon, if you return soon enough, baths, slippers, a dressing room fire, letters to answer, and a less elaborate but equally needful toilet. Dinner, absorption of viands, and conversation; and who was Dick Whistler that he should expect to take in Lady Dorothy Peacham, while Plantagenets of the Foreign Office, and Tudors of the Household Brigade, were there before him? He envied them their opportunities, and despised their apathy.

As he lay in bed on Friday morning he was cursing the thaw, and looking at his boots with a savage animosity, when the servant appointed to look after his welfare knocked at his door, and opened his shutters.

"I should like those brown tops of mine, if you please, and mind the shaving water boils."

"Certainly, sir; but I don't think there'll be any hunting to-day."

"No hunting?" inquired Mr. Whistler, sitting bolt upright in bed, and running his fingers through his dishevelled locks. "No hunting? Why not?"

"Cos it's froze hard all night, and don't seem like giving. My lord's man says he'll wait till eleven, and then beat a couple of outlying covers, if the gentlemen would like to shoot;" and away went the mercurial valet to tell the same tale to his next master.

True enough, it was a hard frost; and as by 11 o'clock it had not begun to give, nor for twelve days after, the men who chose to stop buckled on their gaiters and thick boots, borrowing my lord's guns and my lord's loaders, and had a very pretty battue in an outlying cover—a battue almost good enough to have elicited the abuse of the sporting writers, who go in for the bob-tailed pointer and the stubble-field, to the extermination of the barn-door fowl and Leadenhall Market system, and to the glorification of "real sport, sir, and healthful exercise." How little they know of the business!

The frost continued, and some men went to shoot their own covers, some the covers of other people. Dick sent for his skates, by Lord Woodcraft's desire, and so did one or two more. The ladies were already provided, and it was quite clear that Dick's chance was better at torchlight picnics and luncheons on the lake than it had been hitherto. Still Lady Dorothy did not thaw much; and she was a lady well calculated to hold her own, unless she meant to relinquish it voluntarily.

Lady Woodcraft was a cheerful woman, and having still a detrimental or two from the Household Brigade, with Miss Cecily Prevost, left behind, was bent upon doing something to amuse her friends; so she organized a tent on the lake, with flambeau and torchlight procession, to come off when the safety of herself and her followers would be assured by the thickness of the ice. The tenants were to be there, and all the inhabitants of the neighborhood who liked to come; and there were to be cakes and tea, and wine and cherry-brandy, and as much strong beer as Hodge could dispose of to his satisfaction.

And in a week's time it did come off: it was just the sort of winter for a thing of the kind to come off—what people call "old-fashioned." I hope they'll remain so, or, better still, go out altogether. Their severity is, however, relieved by an exceptional loveliness, as on the night in question, when Lady Woodcraft, and Lady Dorothy Peacham, and Cicely Prevost made their way to the lake, with Lord Woodcraft, Major Thrustham, and half-a-dozen Guardsmen and country-house idlers, the busiest of whom was Dick Whistler; for it was he who arranged—what nobody else would arrange—the quadrille, the tent, the bonfire, the procession, and the chorus of school-children and choristers; and, considering he was a nobody, he really got as much attention and obedience as could be expected. Nobody knows how hard it is for a nobody to make himself somebody among the somebodies. He would have had a charade, but that was a plunge even beyond Dick's impudence, and he left it to somebody, who thought it too cold. However, there were the lovely trees, extending round two-thirds of the lake to the very edge of the water, with their myriads of silver-frosted twigs glistening (for there had been no wind in the late frost), like nature's fretted Gothic, against the clear sky. Here and there the fir-trees bent their branches to the ice, weighted with the undisturbed snow, and the icicles hung pendant from the picturesque old boat-house nearly in the form and size of stalactites. All was lit up by the blaze of pine-wood torches; and if the furs and bright-colored ribbons and velvets of the ladies of the house threw a warm and cheerful glow over the lake, as they glided smoothly along on their skates, the farmers' daughters and the peasant girls, with their bright red petticoats, helped the animation of the scene, as they spread themselves about in groups with their companions. The sharp night air was cut by their cheerful voices, and the business of the scene and the warmth of the welcome had obliterated the recollection that there were ten degrees of frost in the air.

"In the midst of life—" no, rather let me say, "No man, fortunately, knows how closely allied are our happiest moments to great calamity;" few even suspect it. Cows must be watered, even in a frost, and to the detriment of good ice; and for this purpose, on the further side of the lake, and in one of its most beautiful spots, overhung by the crystallized trees, it had been found necessary to break the ice for some little distance round. Many of the skaters had gone home: some were preparing for a start even now; most of those from the "big house" were trudging up the steep hill which led to the garden-gate and terrace which looked down upon the lake. Two or three of the men still remained, and with them Dick Whistler. Lady Dorothy, devoted to skating, was oblivious of Lady Woodcraft, and was prolonging her enjoyment. They were under the trees still, near the watering-place, and ignorant (especially by torchlight) of the danger at hand. A few spectators were there, watching Lady Dorothy and Mr. Whistler, who was doing his best. At once, without a moment's notice, the ice broke, and Lady Dorothy fell in. Such an accident at night, even by torchlight, is calculated to arouse alarm. The extent of the danger was unknown, and the yokels held back from fear; the guardsmen were not much better; they came rushing to the spot, but beyond calling to Lady Dorothy, they did little for her preservation. Dick Whistler was more at home, and, really anxious to be of service to the lady, proceeded more systematically. It was a moment for action, not poetry.

"Take hold of that!" said Dick, extending his stick with one hand, and holding a torch with the other. "Now, then, Lady Dorothy, try to reach it!" and he leaned over still more. The lady's clothes held her on the surface for a moment; but they were becoming saturated, and she exhausted. She made a violent effort, however, and caught the stick. But Dick Whistler had neglected to take hold of any one for support, and the sudden jerk broke the edge of the ice on which he stood, and pulled him in. At that moment one of the farm servants caught sight of a fir-pole of considerable length, lying on the bank of the lake. Without much difficulty it was launched; and, laid across the hole, sustained their weight on either side. The Guardsmen assisted manfully: Dick supported Lady Dorothy in his arms, who had fainted; and the two were drawn from the water, just as the lady had ceased to murmur her thanks to Dick, and her prognostications of her own inevitable fate.

From that evening matters progressed more satisfactorily, and in a few days there was a thaw, physical and metaphysical.

"Well, Whistler, there'll be hunting to morrow, and I've ordered the Duffer and Softsawder to be sent on for you. We shall have to start pretty early—breakfast at eight-fifteen, sharp."

"Thank you, my lord, I must go to-morrow morning; my time is up, and I've something to do in town that must be done."

"Oh! impossible: everything gives way to hunting after such a frost as we've had lately."

"Everything excepting the publishers. Business is business"—but just then Dick, I suppose, caught sight of Lady Dorothy, and as the swells were nearly all gone, and she had thawed as well as the weather, he hesitated so far as to ask whether he could get away by the night train.

"Well, you can if you choose; but it seems absurd to leave a good dinner for a cold and comfortless railway carriage. Won't the next morning do as well? At all events, the horses can go on, and you can settle about it to-morrow. If you like to stop, there's plenty of room, and lots of horses just now, as you see."

And somehow or other Dick Whistler did stop, after a consultation with Lady Dorothy in the library; and Mr. Brevier, the publisher, went nearly out of his mind writing after those clever sketches of the aristocracy which had been promised for the *Piccadilly Monthly*. What made it worse was that he got neither the sketches nor an answer, conduct of course unpardonable in a man who lived by his wits. In three weeks more he threw up all his engagements with the press, which has been a great comfort to many of his readers, and has announced to his friends and the public, through the *Court Journal*, that he is about to be married to the amiable and accomplished daughter of the late Lord Blossomville. Lady Dorothy herself—with forty thousand pounds—need not have despaired, even at eight-and-thirty; but she knew her people best, and had become very suspicious of the motives of her order. Major Thrustham and his young friends were capital fellows, and worthy of the names they bore: but if Dick Whistler did live by his wits, at any rate he pulled her out of the water.—*Temple Bar.*

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

NO. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, CORNER OF RACE.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED—

Double-width Cloth for Sacques, $2.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Sacques, 68 cents.
25 pieces White Piques, fine quality, 50 cents.
Job Lot Corded Piques, 62½ cents.
Double-width All-wool Delaines, 68 cents.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62c., etc. etc.
Sun Umbrellas from auction, $1·25 and $1·75.
Fine Biey Linens from auction, 37½ and 50 cents.
Black and White Balmorals, $1·25.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 50 cents, bargain.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs. 28 cents, bargain.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs., 10 cents.
Misses' Buff Gloves, 30 cents, cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Spring Gloves, great variety.
Hosiery, greatly reduced prices.
Regular-made Bleached Hose, 40 cents.
10-4 Sheeting Muslins, 50 cents.
5-4 Pillow-case Muslins, 25 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
All wool Flannel, 50 cents, fine quality.
Yard-wide Domet, 37½ cents, bargain.
3000 Linen Fans, below auction prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62, and 75c.
Three ply Linen Cuffs, 1 cents.
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 31½, and 50 cents.
Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Large Plaid Nainsooks, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
Undressed Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, Shirred Muslins, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29 NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE LOT OF

Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Children's Buff, White, and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, real kid, $1·25 per pair
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Children's Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Nainsook Muslins, fine quality, 25, 31, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.
Nainsook, Stripe and Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
White Piques, 56, 55, 60, 65, 75, 80, and $1 a yard.
White Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Soft finish Cambrics and Jaconets.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Just opened 200 dozen Linen Towels.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 14, 18½, and 25 cents.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 28 and 35 cents.
Apron Bird-Eye, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 56, 6c, up to 87½c.
Nursery Diapers, very cheap.
Table Linens, 37½, 50, 65, 68, 75, 90, $1, 1·12½, $1·25, up to $2 per yard.
Napkins and Doylies.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Fine French Percales, 50 cents per yard.
Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.
Melange Poplins, 40, 50, and 75 cents per yard.
All-wool Delaines, choice shades.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Black all-wool Delaines, very cheap.
Black Alpacas, 33, 40, 50, 62½, 70, 75, 85, 90, and $1 per yard.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Just opened, 5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices. 10 22

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 3m

"THE NOVELTY."

THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER

HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.

Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. MACFERRAN,

SOLE AGENT,

4 3 1m rp] NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS.

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 402 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12 6m

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 13 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 25]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE

8 13

HOOP SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE.

EMPRESS

INVISIBLE TRAIL

SKIRT.

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)

At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold

At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS St.,

8 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 10 springs, $1·75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
1 26 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Distribution of Seeds at the South.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is now daily sending to the South seeds and cereals, in accordance with the provisions of the recent law transferring $50,000 from the Freedman's Bureau fund to aid in relieving the general destitution of garden and farm seeds in the South, to give to that region new and improved varieties, and thus help to avert famine in the immediate future. The regular statistical corps of correspondents, so far as appointed, will represent the department in the distribution within their own counties, and agents are designated in other counties to assist in the work. Individual requests for small parcels are also regarded, and the distribution is thus made as general and equal as possible. The quantity of seeds at the disposal of the Commissioner, however, will fall far short of the demand and of the expectations of the people, who do not realize the extent and destitution of the country to be supplied. Commissioner Newton is entitled to the credit of suggesting, urging, and securing this timely assistance to the Southern people.

The Official Report Relative to the Capture of Jeff. Davis.

Last January the House Committee on Claims was instructed to investigate and report all the facts connected with the capture of Jeff. Davis. The evidence taken pursuant to that authority has just been published, and contains a few interesting details. The main facts are the same as appeared immediately after Jeff. Davis' capture, but there are some points cleared up which have been enveloped until now in some little doubt and uncertainty. The evidence comprises a deposition of General J. H. Wilson, made before the Committee on the 27th of January last; a lengthy report by the same officer to General Grant, bearing date January 17, 1867; and reports by Generals E. F. Winslow and A. J. Alexander, Colonel Henry Harnden, Lieutenant O. P. Clinton, and private J. J. Alpin, of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. The report of General Wilson gives a full account of the capture, the unfortunate mistake between Colonels Pritchard and Harnden, and the condition of the arch traitor at the moment of his apprehension. The General sticks to the old version, that Jeff. Davis was disguised partially in the attire of a female, alluding to the subject in the following language:—"During the firing of the skirmish just referred to, the adjutant of the 4th Michigan, Lieutenant J. G. Dickinson, after having looked to the security of the Rebel camp, and sent forward a number of the men who had straggled, was about to go to the front himself, when his attention was called by one of the men to three persons in female attire, who had apparently just left one of the large tents near by, and were moving towards the thick woods. He started at once towards them, and called out, 'Halt.' But not hearing him, or not caring to obey, they continued to move off. Just then they were confronted by three men, under direction of Corporal Munger, coming from the opposite direction. The corporal recognized one of the persons as Davis, advanced carbine, and demanded his surrender. The three persons halted, and by the actions of the two, who afterwards turned out to be women, all doubt as to the identity of the third person was removed. The individuals thus arrested were found to be Miss Howell, Mrs. Davis, and Jefferson Davis. As they walked back to the tent from which they had tried to escape, Lieutenant Dickinson observed that Davis' high top boots were not covered by his disguise, which fact, probably, led to his recognition by Corporal Munger. As the friends of Davis have strenuously denied that he was disguised as a woman, it may not be improper to specify the exact articles of woman's apparel which he had upon him when first seen by Lieutenant Dickinson and Corporal Munger. The former states that he 'was one of the three persons dressed in woman's attire, and had a black mantle wrapped about his head, through the top of which could be seen locks of his hair.' Captain G. W. Lawton, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, states explicitly, upon the testimony of the officers present, that Davis, in addition to his full suit of Confederate grey, had on 'a lady's waterproof cloak, gathered at the waist, with a shawl drawn over the head, and carrying a tin pail.' Colonel Pritchard says, in his official report, that he received from Mrs. Davis, on board the steamer Clyde, off Fortress Monroe, a waterproof cloak or robe, which was worn by Davis as a disguise, and which was identified by the men who saw it on him at the time of the capture. He secured the balance of the disguise the next day. It consisted of a shawl, which was identified in a similar manner by both Mrs. Davis and the men. From these circumstances, there seems to be no doubt whatever that Davis sought to avoid capture by assuming the dress of a woman, or that the ladies of the party endeavored to pass him off upon his captors as one of themselves."

LAST WORDS OF EMINENT MEN.

BY "GRIS."

All eminent men have their "last words," just before giving their mortal coil the *shake*, and these words are often quoted and preserved. Some of them appear to make a study of rendering their closing remarks as effective as possible; if they didn't, they wouldn't be eminent men. No common man ever thinks it worth while to say anything smart just because he is going to die; if he does, he is sure to make a failure of it. What a world of grandeur in the final exclamation of Bonaparte—"Head of the Army!"—and what prophetic meaning was embodied in Webster's "I still live!"

All eminent men have to die some time, which, in many cases, isn't altogether a public calamity, and the eminent men with whom the present day is so lavishly endowed must naturally pass away. They will of course be a little anxious about their last words—be concerned, as it were, to state about the right thing as they depart, and in the hurry of going this might not readily present itself. It has occurred to us that we might be doing our eminent men a service by suggesting some "last words," which they can adopt if they choose to do so. We don't charge anything for them:—

Andy Johnson—"Oh! Moses."
Jeff. Davis—"I only ask to be let alone."
John Morrissey—"Throw up the sponge."
Ben. Butler—"Bottled up again."
Gen. Grant—"I have fought it out."
Banks—"Let 'em slide."
Forrest—"You have sent for me—and I have come."
J. N. Free—"I assume the pressure."
Prentice—"Prentice's last."
Forney—"Dead, for a duc"—(dies).
Seward—"It will be over in sixty days."
Greeley—"H. G."
Vallandigham—"Asa! Asa!
Barnum—"What is it?"
Ashley—"Impeach! Impeach!"
Garrett Davis—"I stick by the Kentucky Resolution of '98."
James Gordon Bennett—When asked if he wants to go Heaven, replies, "not unless they advertise in the *Herald*."

THE INDIAN WAR.

Hostilities Commenced on the Part of the Cheyennes—A Station Destroyed and Three Men Killed and Scalped—General Hancock on the War Path, Etc. Etc.

DENVER CITY, Colorado, April 22.—Lookout station, two hundred and seventy miles east of Smoky Hill route, was destroyed by the Cheyenne Indians on Monday last, and three of the employes of the United States Express Company killed and scalped. Eight of the company's horses were stolen.

General Hancock had reached Fort Zara, and attempted with the Indian scouts to find the trail of the Cheyennes, but was unsuccessful. He then surrounded their camp, but before commencing an attack sent forward messengers to propose a treaty. The camp was found deserted, and most of their property abandoned.

General Hancock is supposed to be now on the war path.

About one thousand Indian warriors passed Downer's station, going South. They are probably the same Indians who burned Lookout station. Passengers by the Smoky Hill coach to-day report 2000 to 3000 Cheyennes and Sioux on the road. Sixty United States express horses have been stolen this week. The coach passed General Custer at Fort Hayes, from Hancock's command, where they had halted for provisions. The Indians seen were all on the war path, and thus far had eluded the troops.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

4 31m]

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEEB.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
BIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
GEORGE J. BOYD.
BARKER, BROS. & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFF.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
BULL & NORTH.
S. HARVEY THOMAS.

4 31m]

NEW PENNSYLVANIA

6 PER CENT. LOAN.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

4 21m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

For Sale, Without Commission,

BY

J. E. RIDGWAY

BANKER,

1m NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, by

COCHRAN & GOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

4 31m] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW $23,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

4 31m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

4 31rp]

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 11

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at sign market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [22 3m

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT.
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstuhsm

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Erwien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
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Nathan Hilles,	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heati Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10] No. 1102 MARKET Street.



THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, six Per Cents. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,960·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,085,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	33,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·36	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,840·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 .
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$600,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 12 31

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White.
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM SUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. G. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.	
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary	3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ESTABLISHED IN '25

INSURANCE EFFECTED to any AMOUNT.

SABINE DUY & HOLLINSHEAD

No. 300 WALNUT ST. PHILA.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

STATEMENT

OF THE

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF

Buffalo, New York,

JANUARY 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

All paid in, in cash $300,000·00

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand			$3,131·93
Amount of cash deposited in bank			67,804·18
Amount of cash in hands of agents			21,605·94
Amount of loans secured by bond and mortgage, being first lien on real estate upon which less than one year's interest is due and owing			87,644·49
Amount of United States and State stocks owned by the Company:—		*Par Yok Market Val.*	
United States 5-20 registered bonds	$70,000	$74,000	
United States 5-20 coupon bonds	30,000	31,800	
United States 7·30 Treasury notes	27,000	28,080	
United States 7·30 Treasury notes	48,000	49,920	
New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan	65,000	67,600	251,400·00
Amount loaned on collateral security:—			
Market value of stocks, $46,504.		Amount loaned	39,100·00
Interest accrued, but not due			3,119·53
Bills receivable for inland navigation risks			13,353·22
Due from other companies, salvage, etc.			11,975·33
Amount of all other property held by the Company			2,809·44
			$502,042·06

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses reported to the Company, and not yet acted upon	$21,000·00

INCOME

Amount of cash premiums received	$519,616·99
Net amount of premiums received	422,420·97
Cost to reimburse outstanding risks	62,432·53
Amount of premiums earned	$359,989·44
Amount of income from all other sources	24,750·21
	$384,739·65

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$207,444·51
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees to agents and officers of the Company	48,142·48
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	21,941·89
	$295,760·34

Leaving a net profit, after allowing $62,432·53 to reimburse all outstanding risks, of $88,979.31.

SABINE, DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,

No. 300 WALNUT STREET,

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR PHILADELPHIA. [4 24 3trp

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.

ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story from office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [2 13 mry

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 5[

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstf

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF POWDER

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the NAVY YARD, BOSTON, Massachusetts, at noon on THURSDAY, the ninth (9th) day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1500) barrels of POWDER, composed of rifle cannon, musket, and ordinary cannon powder, and eighteen hundred (1800) pounds compressed powder.

These powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
4 24 13t Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

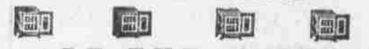
Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S PATENT



ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY!

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

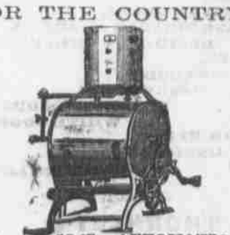
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuthsm
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O

Send for a Pamphlet. 2 2stuthsm

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 336 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM.

Elegant Silk and Cloth

SACQUES, CIRCLES, ETC.,

Plain and Trimmed,

READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

For quality, fit, and style, the stock is second to none, while the prices are moderate.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS.
STYLISH GARIBALDIS,
CASSIMERE SUITS,
LINEN SUITS.

Good stock of good-fitting well-made GARMENTS for good class custom.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
Fine assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, by the yard or piece. [1 2 stuthsp

TO THE LADIES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

WHITE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,

Together with a choice assortment of

COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY.

ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 24 9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY, A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEY COMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS,
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN,

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."
THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.
Established in 1853. [3 16 3msp

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 16 2m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.

OUR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF LINENS FOR PANTS, JACKETS, COATS, ETC., IS NOW OPEN.

WHITE LINEN DRILLS.
COLORED LINEN DRILLS.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, FLAX COLORED.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, WHITE GROUNDS.
LINEN DUCKS, VARIOUS COLORS.
HEAVY WHITE LINEN DUCKS.
BUFF COLORED LINEN DUCKS.
BLOUSE LINENS, VARIOUS COLORS.
PRINTED LINENS, NEAT PATTERNS.

Our assortment includes all kinds of LINENS suitable for Gents' and Boys' Summer Wear.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

THE LINEN STORE,

4 5 thstu8mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

BLACK GROUND IRON BAREGES, Silk figures, all colors, 50c., cost 70c.
WHITE GROUND IRON BAREGES, Silk figures, all colors, 50c., cost 70c.
PLAID GRENADINE BAREGES, All color Plaids, 31c., cost over 40c.
FRENCH PERCALES AND CHINTZES, Of the very best qualities, reduced to 40c.
PLAIN AND MOTTLED DRESS GOODS, Of every variety, for Suits and Dress.
PLAIN SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, Choice shades, $1 62½, worth $2 25.
BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP. Black Silks, with lustre, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 25. Black Silks, without lustre, $1 87, $2, $2 25, $2 50. Rich Lyons Gros Grains, $3 to $5.
COLORED DRESS SILKS, VERY CHEAP, Plain Silks, choice colors, $1 65, worth $2. Plain Silks, choice colors, $1 87, worth $2 25. Plain Corded Silks, choice shades. Plain Gros Grain Silks, choice shades, $2 25. Silks for Evening Dresses at reduced prices. Foulard Silks at 87½c., cost $1 25. Fine French Foulards, Chintz colors, $1 37½. Handsome styles Silk Poplins.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS, Double width, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, up to $7. Single width, 80c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, up to $2 50.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. All-wool Cassimeres, 65c. to $7. Wool and Cotton wear, 25c. to 75c.

H. STEEL & SON,

1t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

NOVELTIES IN BLACK SILKS,

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKINGS,

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

NOVELTIES IN WHITE GOODS,

AT

M'ELROY'S

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St.,

4 2 tuths1 ABOVE MARKET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1,

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.

27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE BAC.

25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE,

NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION.

This House, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the best establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.

In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of—
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS, WOOLLENS,
LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES
FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS,
GLOVES, RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS, FIXED PRICE. [3 13 6m*

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING

OF

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

100 PIECES

YARD AND A HALF WIDE

VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

1000 PIECES

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

500 PIECES

BEST MAKES

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

CHOICE DESIGNS

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

250 PIECES

English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

50 SHEETS

EXTRA QUALITY

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

100 PIECES

NEW CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,

ALL WIDTHS.

3 16 stuthsmrp]

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

REMOVAL

OF

TOWNSEND & CO.

TO

No. 59 North SECOND Street,

BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

ARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our

REMOVAL

To. No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

MATTINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

JUST OPENED,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

NOVELTIES

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

SPRING UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
ETC. ETC.,

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

1 22 rp] ETC. ETC.,

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

OPEN DAILY

NEW STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

NOVELTIES IN

FRENCH FLOWERS,
MARIBEAU FLOWERS,
BRONZE FLOWERS,
BONNET FRAMES,
SILKS, RIBBONS, CRAPES,
ORNAMENTS, FRINGES, ETC.,
STRAW BONNETS,
ENGLISH HATS,
MOURNING BONNETS.

WOOD & CARY,

3 25 2m] NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost 1 15

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer,
McCLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [4 25 10t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 26, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich upserfine and fine Ingrain, Venetian, hemp, cottage and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 20 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
April 29, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
1000 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS,
Including full lines of all grades of a most celebrated make.
100 PIECES MOSQUITO NET AND TOILET QUILTS.
Including all qualities of superior importation.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 23 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 30, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1300 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 24 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 329 N. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO FORTES, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
26th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 329 N. Fourth street, by catalogue, the entire superior parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture [4 22 4t

Sale at the Quincy Bowling Saloon, No. 311 Chesnut street.
SIX BOWLING ALLEYS, TENPINS, BALLS, BAR AND FIXTURES, ETC.
On Friday Afternoon,
26th inst., at 2 o'clock. [4 22 4t

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Business Location. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 452 Race street, with four dwellings in the rear, on Richardson street.
Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate belonging to the City of Philadelphia:—

No. 1.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the north side of Race street, 22 feet 3 inches east of Fifth street, No. 452, containing in front on Race street, 16 feet 5 inches, and extending of that width 80 feet, with the right and privilege into an 18 feet 10 inch wide court, called Richardson's court, leading southward into the said Race street.

No. 2.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 1), 80 feet north of Race street, containing in front on Richardson's court 9 feet 8 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with use and privilege of the privies at the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 3.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 2), 89 feet 8 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 9 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 4.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 3), 111 feet 5 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 10 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 5.
All that lot of ground, with the messuage thereon erected, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 4), 133 feet 3 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 27 feet 3 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 1.
Business Stand, 2½-story brick building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the 2½-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, 42 feet 8½ inches north of Noble street, in the Eleventh Ward; containing in front on Front street 21 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 62 feet.

No. 2.
Lot, corner South and Carbon streets, Twenty-sixth Ward.—All that lot of ground, situate on the S. E. corner of South and Carbon streets, in the Twenty-sixth Ward; containing in front on South street 10 feet, and extending in depth along Carbon street 20 feet.

No. 3.
Two-and-a-half-story frame building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the two-and-a-half-story frame building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, in the Eleventh Ward, 64 feet 3¾ inches north of Noble street, thence extending easterly at right angles 62 feet; thence extending northerly 21 feet 9½ inches; thence extending westerly 62 feet 1½ inch to Front street, and thence extending southerly along Front street 22 feet and ¾ of an inch to the place of beginning.

Terms Cash—or, at the option of the purchaser, twenty per cent. of the purchase money may be paid in cash, and the balance secured by bond and mortgage of the premises, payable in five years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, with the usual stipulation to be inserted in said bond and mortgage, that in case of default in payment of interest for thirty days, the whole principal sum shall thereupon become due and recoverable by law: Provided, That where the lot of ground hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and vacant, the purchaser, at his option, in lieu of the said mortgage to secure the balance of the purchase money as above mentioned, may have the said balance charged upon the ground by ground rent deed or deeds, in the usual form. The said ground rents thereby created to be paid in equal semi-annual payments on the first of July and January in each year. And provided further, That the purchasers shall pay all expenses for deeds, bonds, mortgages, stamps, acknowledgments, and other expenses in the matter of making the conveyance from the city to the purchasers.

See plans at the Auction Rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 25 1t] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE.
CARD.—Our Sale To-morrow (Friday) morning comprises a large assortment of Superior Household Furniture, including Brussels, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpets; Parlor Suits of Antique and Medallion Styles in Maroon and Green Plush; Library Suits in Reps; Walnut Chamber Suits; Cottage Suits; Elegant Walnut and Oak Sideboards, Secretaries, and Bookcases; Wardrobes; Large French Plate Mantel and Pier Glasses; Spring and Hair Mattresses; Feather Beds; Extension Dining Tables; Marble-top Tables; Hat Rack; Plated Ware; China; Vases, etc. etc. 1t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, PLATED WARE, CHINA, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superb Furniture, from families declining housekeeping, comprising parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen Furniture. [4 23 3t

ELEGANT PIANO FORTE.
On Friday Morning,
At the Auction Store, will be sold one elegant rosewood piano forte, made by Bradbury.
CEDAR CLOTHES CHESTS.
On Friday Morning,
At the Auction Store, will be sold, twenty large cedar clothes chests. [1t

Sale at No. 530 N. Nineteenth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
April 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 530 N. Nineteenth street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising elegant rosewood piano forte; fine velvet and other carpets; parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture.
Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the auction store on Saturday. [4 25 3t

LARGE SALE OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, ETC.
On Tuesday,
April 30th, at 10 o'clock.
Catalogues can be had at the Auction Store. [4 23 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE, SPECIAL SALE OF 400 CASES STRAW GOODS, by catalogue, on a credit.
On Friday Morning,
April 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of newest spring-shaped Bonnets and Hats, for ladies, misses, and children. [4 24 3t

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., ON FRIDAY, APRIL 26, AT NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE, will include:—
SOUTH THIRD STREET, No. 19, very valuable Business Stand and Office Building, five-story brick 18 by 54.
VALUABLE TIMBER TRACT, 112 acres, Elk county, Pa., six miles from Ridgway, three and a half from Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET, No. 1016, neat three-story Brick Residence, 16 by 74.
200 shares Black Health Coal Company.
$7000 Camden and Atlantic Railroad 2d mortgage bonds.
$4000 Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan 7 per cent.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND.—Five-story Brick OFFICE BUILDING, No. 19 South THIRD Street, below Market. On FRIDAY, April 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, all that five-story brick Building and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Third street, south of Market street, No. 19, containing in front on Third street 18 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet, more or less.
Clear of all incumbrance.
Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage.
The above is situate in a very desirable business neighborhood, and in the most valuable square on Third street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 18 13 20 25 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.
NEAT MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1016 S. ELEVENTH Street.
On FRIDAY, April 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that certain three-story brick messuage with two-story back buildings and lot or piece of ground, situate No. 1016 S. Eleventh street, 16 feet, and in depth 74 feet, to a three feet wide alley. Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath and gas,
Terms—$2200 may remain on mortgage.
Immediate possession.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 13 20 25 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.
VALUABLE TIMBER TRACT, Elk county, Pa.
On FRIDAY, April 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that certain tract of land, consisting of 112 acres, called "Adam Diller Tract, Warrant 2638, Subdivision Land No. 3," situate in Highland township, Elk county, Pa., 6 miles from Ridgeway, 8 from St. Mary's, 35 from Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, near Clear road and Spring creek and Clarion river. Very heavily timbered with hemlock, pine, white oak, wild cherry and walnut.
Title perfect.
Clear of all incumbrance.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 13 20 25 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, Evening Telegraph, Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,
Including the entire importation of
A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., OF ANTWERP.
B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed to announce a sale of highest-class American and Foreign Paintings, including 350 of the best ever offered in this city, and imported recently by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp. The paintings will be open for exhibition on Monday, the 29th instant.
In consequence of the magnitude of this sale, the Gallery will be closed for two days previous to the exhibition. The sale will be without reserve, and the last important one for the spring of 1867. 4 20tf

GRAND SALE OF FRENCH BRONZE FIGURES, ELEGANT CLOCKS, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, CLASSICAL VASES, ETC. ETC.
The importation of Messrs. Vitl Bros. (late Vito Vitl & Sons), to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, May 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The collection will be ready for examination two days previous to sale. [4 20 9t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

3 23 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 6 3